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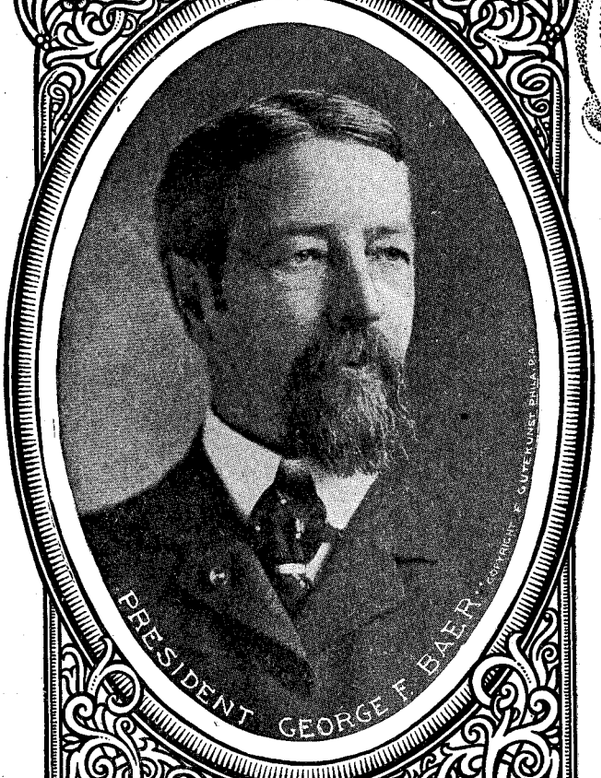

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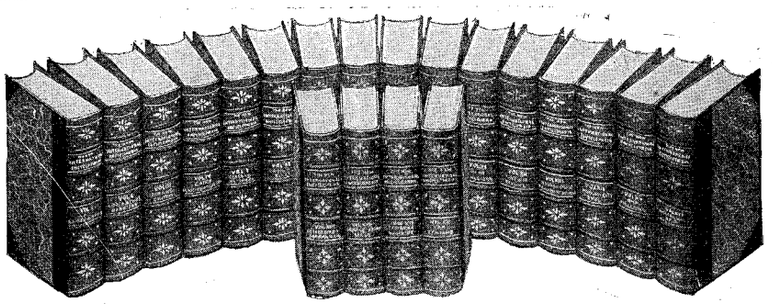

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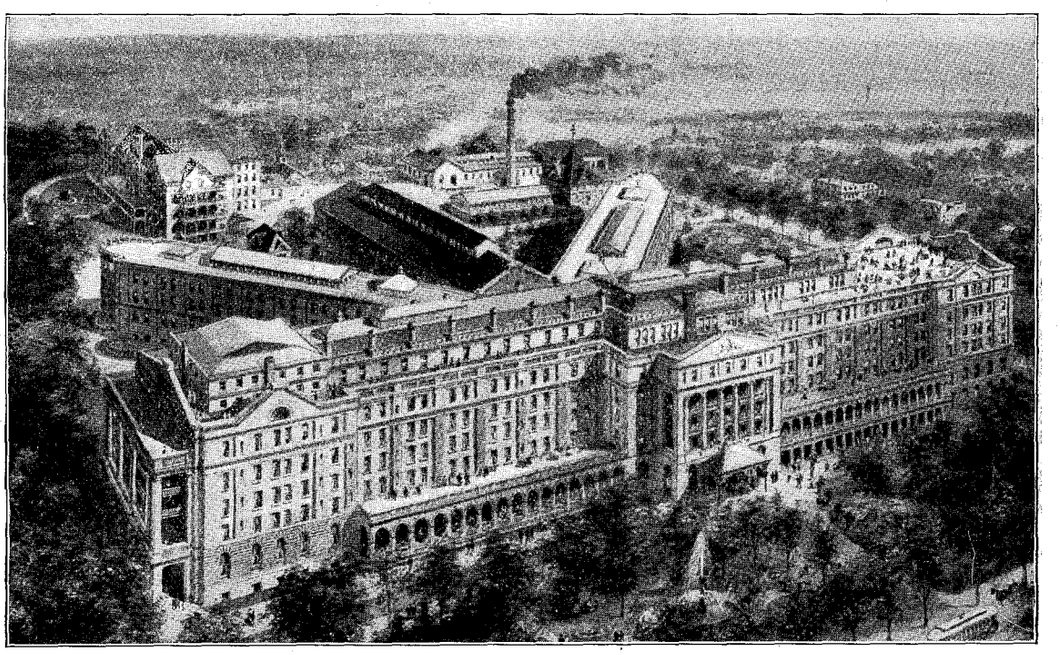

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., No. 8 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 24, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 827

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TROOPS ORDERED FOR CHINA.

"IF serious trouble does not soon make its appearance in China, it will be only because the turbulent elements there lack cohesion and direction," observes the Cleveland *Leader*, and it goes on to add: "That apprehension is felt in Washington for the safety of Americans in China is shown by the mobilization of troops in the Philippines and the sending of two cruisers into Chinese waters." The First and Second regiments of infantry and the Eighth and Thirteenth batteries of field artillery are now on the way to the Philippines, and the Government has ordered large supplies of winter clothing for the troops against an expedition into China. Altogether, the strength of the American forces in the Philippines will thus be two companies of engineers, two companies of the Signal Corps, four regiments of cavalry and twelve regiments of infantry.

The recent exclusion of Chinese from Australia and South Africa, points out the Providence *Journal*, has intensified resentment against foreigners, "and a violent outbreak must be regarded among the possibilities." To quote:

"That our own Government anticipates such a calamity is clear from the reinforcements, both military and naval, which it is sending to the Philippines. The precaution is wise. All the forces that the Powers could muster would be needed, and needed in a hurry, if anything like the Boxer troubles of a few years ago were repeated on a larger scale."

A vast amount of tact and patience will be required, thinks the Kansas City *Star*, to handle the situation, "for the coercion of 400,000,000 persons would be a task from which even a concert of the Powers might shrink." Is not the United States, asks the Pittsburg *Post*, "to-day unprepared for coercion of large extent?" And it continues: "The generalship of the army is notoriously incompetent. Few commanders remain who have seen regimental service. But again the volunteers of the rank and file would win. But oh, the cost in life and money!" The New York *Journal of Commerce* is inclined to make light of the Chinese disturbances. It says:

"Apropos of the warlike preparations that were being made by some foreign Powers, our own among the number, to be ready for serious trouble in China, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister in Washington, was asked the other day: 'Is it not a fact that Japan's astounding victory over Russia has already had a tendency to arouse China to the fighting point?' To which Sir Liang replied: 'Oh, fudge! That affair may be having some slight effect on the minds of young fools in China, but none whatever on the mind, the soul, the spirit that guides, dominates and directs the destinies of my country.' It seems to be due to a curious lack of a sense of proportion on the part of some of our consular representatives in China that the mails of the Department of State are filled with reports of the vaporings of these 'young fools,' and there appears to be something equally lacking in the matter of discretion on the part of the officials of the department who allow so much of the purport of this stuff to be given to the public."

In much the same vein the Detroit *News* remarks that "whatever demonstration may come is likely to be at the hands of scattered mobs," since there is no press and therefore no amalgamated public opinion in China.

Some papers are charging Japan with the instigation both of the boycott and the anti-foreign feeling. But this is constantly denied by Japanese representatives. The Brooklyn *Times* thinks it is Russia's fault. It observes:

"It is not at all unlikely that Russia's secret agents are largely at the bottom of most of the trouble in China just now, with the ultimate purpose of furthering its own trade interests, at the expense of this country and Great Britain. From the matter supplied by these reports it would appear as if both China and Russia should be placed under the closest surveillance. If trouble comes, it must be met in the most drastic manner by both America and Europe.

"A little preparedness just now would possibly avert a duplicate or worse disaster than the Boxer uprising. This Government has already taken the initiative in the premises by sending additional troops to the Philippines, from whence they can be despatched to any scene of trouble in China at a moment's notice. The other Governments should promptly take the same precautions."

But in any event, "this is no time for foolishness," the Boston *Herald* urges; it quotes the Rev. Dr. A. H. Smith, an authority on China, as saying, "We are too lordly. Our attitude is, 'Come here, you dirty little nigger, while I civilize you,'" and he goes on to add:

"We want no war with China. We shall have none if a wise patience and consideration are shown. The prejudice that has arisen is not of the kind that a war would cure. It would be intensified by war. That China should be subjugated and divided is undesirable. China for the Chinese is the principle that all the nations should insist on. A new spirit is leavening the ancient empire. It should have free opportunity to work itself clear in a natural way, even if the experience for the time being does not seem advantageous to the watching nations."

The Washington *Post*, however, hopes that Congress will not be swept off its feet, because of the boycott, and relax its policy of barring out undesirable aliens, which it points out, is a domestic measure, "to be settled in the interests of the American workingman"; while the Brooklyn *Eagle* maintains, in bellicose vein, that the foreigners are in China to stay. It goes on:

"The governments to which they owe allegiance will protect them against outrage or punish those who commit outrage upon them. That policy may not be morally right, but it is the common property and practice of all nations that are able to command respect by a show of physical strength. China, awakening to the necessity of doing something, is proceeding wildly on the theory that her future salvation lies in the expulsion of foreigners. When China discovers that theory to be fallacious, as she is certain to do after conflict with forces stronger than she is herself, her energies will be diverted to the only course from which can spring the total independence she covets.

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THOSE CHINAMEN ARE IMPATIENT FELLOWS.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

COMING TO HIM.
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph.*

PRESENT CONDITION OF RECIPROCITY WITH CHINA.

TOO MUCH CROMWELL.

THE scathing rebuke administered to Chief Engineer Wallace by Secretary Taft last June, when Mr. Wallace resigned his place at Panama, is recalled by the newspapers in their comment on Mr. Wallace's testimony in Washington before the Senate committee that is investigating Panama affairs. "You have thought of yourself and yourself alone," said Secretary Taft, bitterly, at that time; "for mere lucre you change your place over night without thought of the embarrassing position in which you place your Government by this action," when "by every principle of honor and duty you were bound to treat the subject differently." Mr. Wallace now intimates that instead of thinking of "himself alone," he was thinking of himself and William Nelson Cromwell, who interfered with his plans so much that he was unable to be alone; and he says that it was on this account that he resigned. As a result of this testimony, many papers are asking what right Mr. Cromwell has to interfère at Panama, and are hinting that his elimination might improve matters down there. Cromwell "cannot be too soon effaced," declares the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), and the Chicago *News* (Ind.), the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) and a number of other papers are calling for an investigation of his mysterious influence. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) agree that Mr. Wallace's resignation was, under the circumstances, perfectly justifiable, and even so loyal a Republican paper as the Kansas City *Journal* suggests the time may have arrived to take the canal work out of Secretary Taft's hands. It says:

"It may be shown, after all, that the best interests of the Panama canal project may call for the complete elimination of Taft and his associates and the placing of the work in the hands of some other department of the Government. Certainly Taft has managed during the year of his administration to become involved in a tangle of criticism, much of which without doubt is just. Perhaps before the investigation is concluded, other and more conclusive evidence may come to light to fasten the stigma of incompetency where it belongs."

Mr. Wallace's testimony is reported thus by the New York *Times's* Washington correspondent:

"Although Cromwell had no official standing publicly with the Canal Commission, Mr. Wallace gave the Senators to understand that he encountered Cromwell at every stage of the game. It was Cromwell, the witness said, who first gave him the official news of his appointment to the Canal Commission. In Cromwell's office Wallace took the oath. When Secretary Taft went to the isthmus the first time Cromwell was by his side and acted as 'the go-between' in his approaches to the Panama Government. The Secretary delayed an interview with the chief engineer on the canal work until Cromwell could be present.

"And when Mr. Wallace came home to 'shake off' Cromwell, because he felt doubtful about the lawyer's qualifications to advise the Government in a disinterested way, it was Cromwell who met him at the dock; Cromwell who made the appointment to meet Mr. Taft, 'delegated by the Secretary,' and Cromwell who was present at the interview and took a leading part in the examination leading up to Secretary Taft's heated dismissal and denunciation of the engineer."

Secretary Taft's reflections on Mr. Wallace, quoted above, impel the Springfield *Republican* to make the following reflections on the Secretary:

"For the Government to pose in public as the judge of the motives of the employe in retiring from the service, and to assume the right publicly to approve or condemn those motives, on moral or patriotic grounds, is a species of usurpation that cannot be too strongly resented.

"Mr. Taft has served many years as a judge, and that fact renders his performance in the Wallace case the more remarkable. He assumed the right to judge in public, as a high administrative officer of the Government, of the motives of the chief engineer in resigning his position. He assumed the right to spread before the people, without so much as asking Mr. Wallace's consent, his own version of a private interview, held under peculiar circumstances—an interview whose content Mr. Wallace had no reason to suppose would be given publicity, and which he had not dreamed would be used as the basis for a savage public attack upon his motives in resigning his post. Mr. Wallace was not aided by counsel; he had no warning that he must lay bare all of his motives in order that he might not be judged by one alone. Yet, on the basis of a private interview of that character, Secretary Taft, with the approval of the President, within forty-eight hours publicly branded John F. Wallace before the American people as being moved in his course by 'mere lucre.' A Secretary of War, who had long served on the bench, ought to ask himself whether his conduct was in the remotest degree judicial. Would he have permitted the blackest and most repulsive criminal in a court of justice, presided over by him, to have been condemned after a hearing such as the one which he considered suitable for one of the foremost civil engineers of the United States?

"But even if Mr. Wallace had been influenced in his decision to resign solely by the opportunity to earn a larger salary, on

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what ground does the Government presume to issue its ukase of moral condemnation? The proposition that the Secretary of War or the President of the United States may thus sit in moral judgment upon American citizens, guilty of no crime, in their legitimate business relations with the Government, is wholly abhorrent. It violates the principles of personal liberty, and tends toward the creation of a lawless tribunal of morals and manners, the exercise of whose unrestrained powers may often be subject to the caprices or angry moods of combative and impulsive men."

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CHIEF ENGINEER STEVENS AND CHAIRMAN SHONTS.

Mr. Wallace said that he was also hampered in his work by Mr. Shonts, whom he regarded as no engineer and an inferior executive. *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York) says of Mr. Shonts:

"Before he was appointed to his present high position Mr. Shonts was a railroad manager who had displayed no ability except for selling railroad property. He had no technical or engineering training, and very little experience in practical railroad operating; his experience or ability was not such as would command a job as a head brakeman; yet, under the order of President Roosevelt creating him chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Mr. Shonts flashes into a recognized authority on business and engineering questions that age, training and experience hesitate to tackle.

"In our opinion, Mr. Shonts as head of the Panama Canal Commission is a bluff, and the cool, pretentious way that he talks of difficult engineering problems indicates that the man does not appreciate his responsibilities. It is a great pity that President Roosevelt did not see fit to appoint a capable man like Engineer Wallace to the position of chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, for then he would have had engineering skill combined with business capacity. Shonts as the head is an expensive and ghastly joke."

The Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) says, however:

"The stand of the national Administration is admirable and should be maintained. It does not claim that the work it has directed is perfect. It does insist that it has been guided by the best light it could get. As to the errors and defects, it is entirely willing to acknowledge them and apply remedies wherever they may be pointed out. But it will defend itself against what it deems to be unjust attacks.

"In the meantime the people can be content to look on with equanimity, knowing that accusation, recrimination and seeming confusion are but seeking of the right path."

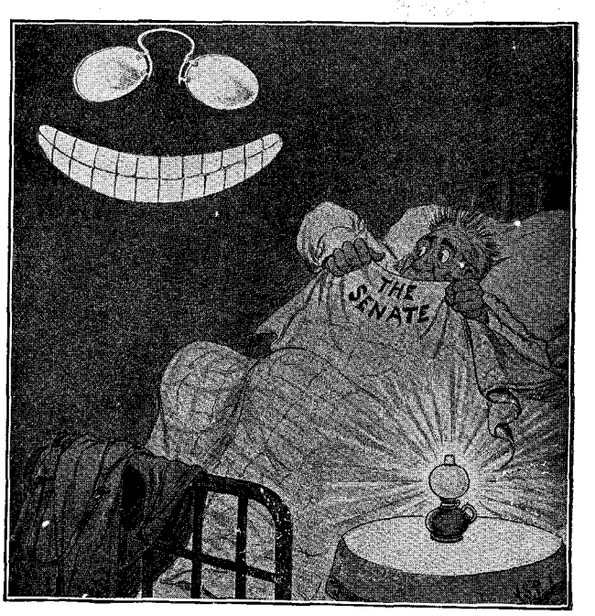
WHO SHALL FIX RAILROAD RATES?

SENATOR LODGE'S recent speech on rate-fixing entirely alters the complexion of the comment on the rate-bill now before Congress. Before the passage of the Hepburn bill, the press of the country was clamoring for or against the bill. Now that the measure is before the Senate, the vital question is, shall or shall not judicial review of any action the Interstate Commerce Commission may take be provided for? "There should," said Senator Lodge, "be ample provision for an appeal to—or more properly a review by—courts of competent jurisdiction sitting in equity, not only as to whether the rate is confiscatory, but also whether it is just and reasonable, and an arrangement should be made by law for the rapid disposition of all such cases." The gist of the Senator's speech is that rebates are the flagrant evil of railway rates; that it is unwise to fix rates by legislation because it tends to make them inelastic; that local business conditions are the best rate-fixers, and finally that appeal must be provided for. Senator Lodge, it will be remembered, is regarded as the President's personal representative in the Senate. The Washington *Post,* groping in the dark, remarks:

"There seems to be no way of reconciling Mr. Lodge's demand for a judicial review of the rate decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission with the position taken by the President and embodied in numerous bills which are reputed to have met his

OBSTRUCTING LEGISLATION.

THE HOUSE: "I give you warning, old man; it's loaded!"
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*



THE LATEST THING IN NIGHTMARES.
—Pughe in *Puck* (New York).

SOMETHING COMING TO HIM.

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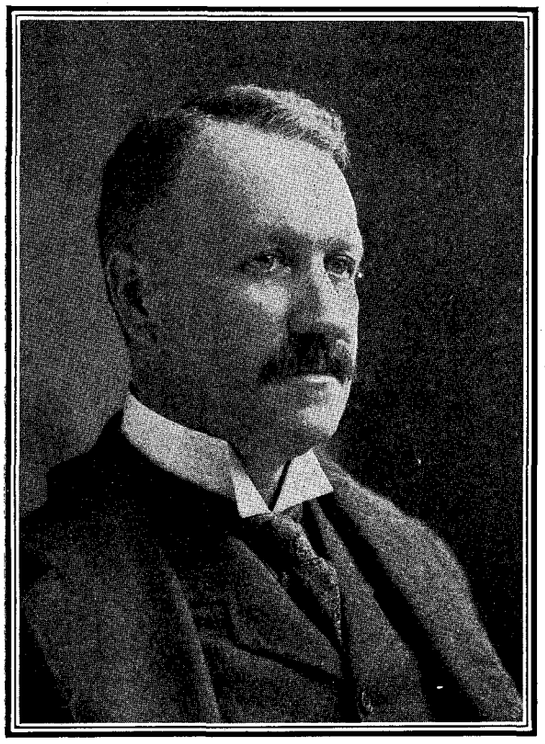
approval, making the commission the court of last resort in such cases. This naturally opens the list of questions as to whether Senator Lodge really voiced the views of the President in his address of yesterday. If he did, has the President changed front on the railway-rate question? If he spoke only for himself, does his address and his radical divergence of opinion from the President forecast a break of the heretofore close personal and political relations existing between the President and the Senator? If Mr. Lodge is to be no longer recognized as the spokesman of the President in the Senate chamber, upon whom will the mantle fall? Of course, all of these questions may be settled satisfactorily before the rate question is disposed of by the Senate, but, in the meantime, the answers to them vex the minds of many persons in and out of Congress."

It may be, puts in the Boston *Transcript* mildly, "that Senator Lodge has struck the keynote of the completed legislation on



FRANK ROBBINS,
Spokesman for the coal operators, who says they will not yield.

railroad rates. Certainly he seems to be the spokesman of a large body of senatorial opinion which appreciates the fact that there is a problem to be worked out, not merely a bill to be enacted." The *Transcript* makes no mention of Senator Lodge's "spokesmanship" for the President. The New York *Times* feels safe in concluding that the President's views on the matter must have "undergone considerable modification since the Hepburn bill was drawn." For the Hepburn bill, unlike its discarded predecessor of Esch-Townsend authorship, makes no provision for appeal from rates fixed by the Commission. The *Times* thinks the bill will fail—"the best thing that could happen to it and to the country."

The Boston *Herald* goes back to first principles—that is, to the President's message. The President, it shows, advocates granting to the commission full powers to prescribe a "maximum reasonable rate" to go into effect within thirty days and to operate from then on, subject to review by the courts. Senator Lodge's plan, the *Journal of Commerce* points out, "is open to the interpretation that the judicial test should be applied before the rate is enforced," which, concludes the *Journal of Commerce*, "would help toward making it relatively harmless, except in confusing the law and putting litigation in place of direct enforcement." And even Senator Tillman says of the bill that as it stands it has a "loophole large enough for a freight train to pass through." The Washington correspondents of the New York *Sun* and *Tribune* report that the President is "open-minded" with regard to the bill. Whereupon the New York *Evening Post* comments facetiously:

"Puzzle: Find the President's actual views. We regret to say that there is much cynical speculation about them in Congress. The prevailing conclusion was well summed up by one unfeeling Republican Senator, who said: 'We don't know what the bill is going to be, but we all do know that it will be seized upon, in whatever mutilated form it may pass, as one more halo for the President.'"

Taking the topic of rate regulation all in all, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* comes to this conclusion:

"As to public regulation of public utilities, the situation is totally different, for nine Americans in every ten now know that railway-rates and all other taxes of like nature should have the sanction of sovereign authority. The Senate may delay the final recognition of this fact, but cannot alter it—any more than Dame Partington, with her little mop, could sweep back the broad Atlantic."

SCANT SYMPATHY FOR THE COAL MINERS.

WHILE the great coal strike is, so to speak, trembling in the balance, the press of the country is earnestly discussing the justice of the coal miners' demands. And the majority of the press, so far as we can ascertain, is not in strong sympathy with the miners, and predicts that should they strike the public will not lend them its support.

Of course, *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis) can see nothing but justice in the attitude of the miners. "'Thrice armed is he who has his quarrel just,'" that paper quotes. "There is no doubt of the justice of our position," it goes on. "Two years ago we accepted a reduction of wages, not because the market price of coal at that time warranted the acceptance of a reduction, but because the prospective condition of trade seemed to forebode a depression of the market. That condition does not exist to-day." The editorial calls attention to the general prosperity and demands a share. *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), on the other hand, the organ of the operators, expresses in somewhat Delphic strain the hope that friendly relations between employers and employees will prevail, and calls attention to the great responsibility falling upon miners and operators at this crisis.

The long-awaited conference between operators and delegates took place on February 15. And though W. L. Connell, an independent operator, was in the chair, it is well known that the moving spirit of the operators is G. F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway, "divine right Baer," as he is sometimes called. The presidents or representatives of all the coal-carrying roads were present, and the statement issued after the meeting reads:

"There was a full representation of mine-operating companies and miners. The meeting was called to order with Mr. Connell in the chair. Mr. Mitchell addressed the meeting, giving in general terms the propositions desired by the miners, stating that the same had not been entirely formulated in detail. After a brief discussion it was concluded that the miners and mine operators should each appoint a committee to represent them in the future in reference to the matter, the committee to consist of seven members each."

In the meantime warnings to and lack of sympathy with the miners are being freely expressed. In the very camp of the miners Patrick Dolan cries out against the futility and the injustice of a strike. The Ryan resolution, passed at Indianapolis, seems to be the source of the trouble. It reads:

"RESOLUTION NO. 107.

"Whereas, The practice of many of our members, working under favorable conditions in various parts of this country, of making six and seven dollars per shift is detrimental to the best interests of our organization as a whole; and

"Whereas, This has a tendency to make it harder for us to obtain an advance in wages at our convention; and,

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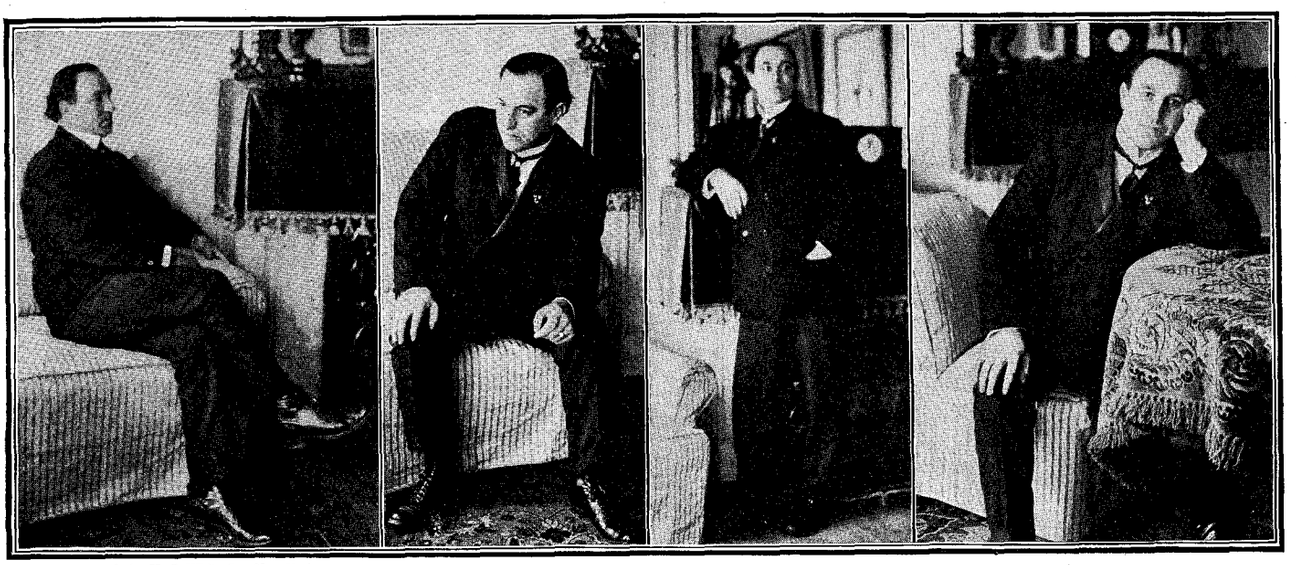

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SOME RECENT PICTURES OF JOHN MITCHELL.

"Whereas, The average miner is unable to make $3.50 per shift; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention place a restriction of $3.50 per shift, clear of all mine expenses, on all miners working at the face.

"Presented by Local Union No. 99, Belleville, Ind.

"A. L. WRIGHT,
"T. J. HITCHINGS,
"*Scale Committee.* *Delegates.*"

"Let us be honest about these things," is a statement attributed to Mr. Dolan. "Our wages have been increased more than 100 per cent., and our hours of labor have been decreased from ten to eight hours since 1897. Is it right under the Ryan resolution to jeopardize all these things?" The New York *Times* thinks that this voting against higher wages than the worst workman can earn will "go far to forfeit public sympathy" for the miners. Unless, says the Indianapolis *News*, "the miners can make a remarkably good case for themselves, they will find public opinion arrayed solidly against them. . . . No strike can win in this country that is not supported by public opinion." The right of a man to work, the New York *Sun* points out, "if he desires to work and there is work for him to do, is fundamental," and the Colorado Springs *Gazette* says "the real object of sympathy is the long-suffering public, which will be placed at serious inconvenience, and in the end will have to foot the bill." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives this impartial warning:

"Public opinion is a powerful ally or a mighty foe. Public opinion will be a sensitive element in a coal strike, for a coal strike comes close to the public. This opinion will have little patience with an organization which lightly provokes so momentous a trouble. It will make short shrift of the miners if these cannot prove a strong case; it will not tolerate the operators if they cannot show that justice is on their side.

"Leaders of both sides should think this over. If they are wise they will remember the public."

The New York *Tribune* and other papers, besides the *Times*, already quoted, call attention to the "hazardous and unworkable principle," embodied in the Ryan resolution, and predict that if such issues are dropped there will be no strike. The miners, in the opinion of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, have neither a common nor a local grievance, or anything in their contest that appeals to public sympathy. The Washington *Star*, referring to the Ryan resolution, makes this comment:

"The moment the grand body of workers undertakes to assume supreme power over the conduct of groups of similarly situated individuals, regardless of the dissimilarity between the groups, it becomes tyrannical and defeats its own ends."

The New York *Evening Post*, however, and the Boston *Herald* have a word to say on the other side. Says the *Post:*

"The demands of the miners are for higher wages and recognition of the union. In urging a request for higher wages—whether in the form of more money or shorter hours—the miners can count upon general sympathy. The last few years have seen a large increase in the cost of living, as every head of a household can testify; the purchasing power of earnings has correspondingly decreased; and the miners are possibly getting less than their due. How much the increase—if any—shall be, none but an expert, who is familiar with rents and the price of staples in Pennsylvania, can say. If both sides approach the question in a spirit of fairness, they should find no great difficulty in reaching a decision. Indeed, the point is of the kind which might well be submitted to a board of arbitrators."

The Boston *Herald* calls attention to the high prices the securities of the coal-carrying roads have attained since the last strike, and adds:

"It is hard for the consumer of hard coal to convince himself that the roads did not make a very good thing out of the settlement of the anthracite question when the stock market so clearly indicates that such was the case."

PUBLIC: "It's a lucky thing that I am near the cyclone cellar."
—Handy in the Duluth *News-Tribune.*

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THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

THE press does not seem to agree upon the value of the subsidy bill just passed by the Senate. It "ought not to receive even the courtesy of debate in the House," thinks the New York *Press*, and the *Evening Post* feels sure that if the bill had a chance of passing the House, "it would not have passed the Senate." It is so perfectly understood, adds the *Post*, "that Speaker Cannon and the House leaders will not touch it, that the Senate felt it safe, after a perfunctory debate, to let it come to a vote. The New York *Journal of Commerce* hopes the House will refuse to support the bill, and gives arguments for its position. It says:

"The subsidy bill consists of three main features, that for granting an annual 'retainer' to officers and men of merchant vessels who are enrolled in a naval reserve and liable to be called into the Government service; that for paying an annual bounty of $5 per gross ton to cargo vessels engaged in foreign trade or deep sea fisheries, and that for subsidizing thirteen different mail lines to Mexico, Central and South America, South Africa and the Orient. The naval reserve provision would be well enough if it applied to a merchant marine that was legitimately established and self-sustaining, such as we might possibly have if restrictions and obstacles were removed from owning and operating vessels of American register in the foreign field. Proper provision for payment to vessels constructed and equipped for naval service and liable to be taken for the purpose would also be unobjectionable. But those things are made incidental and subsidiary to a mere scheme of subsidy to shipowners for their profit, and are not so defined and limited as to be worthy of support.

"The general subsidy to all sorts of cargo vessels has no rational excuse. Help to develop American trade with foreign countries is sheer pretense. There is no lack of facilities for carrying on that trade by ocean transportation wherever these are needed and can be profitably employed. That they are so largely in the hands of foreigners is due simply to the fact that they are able to perform this service at a lower cost than can be done under present conditions by American vessel owners. So far as the development of trade is concerned, it is an advantage to have the cost of transportation as low as possible, and it is no advantage to have it under one flag rather than another."

It further thinks no such cost as $3,000,000 a year necessary "to establish mail communications with countries where it is needed."

It is our high tariff, the Indianapolis *News* points out, that cripples our shipping industry. "We are trying," says the *News*, "to get ships to carry goods, and yet we insist on making it difficult, if not impossible, for them to carry return cargoes." The New York *Press*, already quoted, sums the matter up thus:

"If the House is to make an effort to restore American shipping and to provide that it shall be maintained as a self-supporting institution, it will waste no time on the Senate measure. It will insist on something that will provide business for American bottoms. A tonnage tax discriminating against foreign vessels engaged in the traffic with this country will do this; a discriminating tariff duty in favor of the vessel which sails into our ports under the Stars and Stripes will do it. Subsidy without business never will."

But the New York *Evening Mail* sees all manner of good in the bill. It observes:

"Does the bill saddle the Treasury with a heavy expense? Scarcely. It will create a great body of new tonnage, which will give back in tonnage taxes more than the cost of the subventions, to say nothing of its effect in earning for our country $80,000,000 a year in freight and passenger receipts now gathered in by foreigners. It is estimated that for the first three years under this bill, if the House also should pass it, the increased revenue from the additional tonnage provided would be $5,500,000, against an aggregate of $5,250,000 in subventions earned by the cargo ships.

"The passage of this measure ought to bring joy and hope in our own country, and would surely do so if the people were sure of its passage by the other branch of Congress. One thing is certain—we shall never have a merchant marine without such a measure. Aye, another thing is certain, too—we are building the Panama Canal, at a possible cost of $300,000,000, for the benefit of Britishers if we do not enact this bill or one substantially like it."

The subject has been discussed enough, holds the Philadelphia *Press;* "the time has come for action," and it remains for the House, thinks the *Press*, "to complete the patriotic and national purpose of the bill." In the opinion of the New York *Tribune* such a measure would tend to make us first in the world's markets as buyer and seller, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks we might try it anyhow.

A NEW STEP IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

THAT the nation which has probably done more than any other to develop the art of fighting at sea, should further advance that art by the construction of an extreme type of battleship that is calculated to relegate all other battleships to the scrap heap is the occasion of considerable editorial comment in the American press. The bitterness of the international contest for sea power is shown in the intense interest manifested whenever a battleship is launched, but from the way our papers speak of England's latest naval "marvel," those nations that fail to keep up the pace set by her might as well place their warships in glass cases for curiosities. The *Dreadnought*, the much-discussed battleship, will displace about 18,500 tons and have a speed of about twenty-one knots. All other details of her construction are kept absolutely secret. But several of her leading features are considered to be well understood. She will be the pioneer turbine propelled battleship, and her armament will be the heaviest ever known. She was designed to embody the lessons taught by the naval battles of the Russo-Japanese war. "It is in the armor and armament that the fruits of war experience are probably to be seen," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which goes on to give us the following information: The *Dreadnought's* armor will be thick enough to make the ship invulnerable at ordinary battle ranges. The new vessel will carry no less than ten 12-inch guns, and in addition to these, only eighteen 3-inch quick-firing pieces, for use against torpedo crafts. In the past battleships have carried four 12-inch guns. *The Plain Dealer*, quoted above, says of the new warship:

"The British admiralty seems justified in claiming that the successful launch of the battleship *Dreadnought* marks the first stage in the greatest achievement in naval construction. The new vessel is the largest, most heavily armed and armored warship in existence or yet contemplated by any power save Great Britain. . . .

"Altogether the new *Dreadnought* is certain to upset a good many now accepted naval notions and set a new fashion. Fortunately the United States has plans for several new warships in which those of her features which appeal to our constructors can be incorporated."

Not the least wonderful thing about the *Dreadnought* is the unprecedented rapidity with which the work on her has been pushed. Work began on the vessel on October 2, last, and the hull was launched in four months from the laying of her keel. It is the Admiralty's intention to have the vessel ready for service in a year more. This will make the ship only sixteen months in construction, which the Brooklyn *Times* says is "an unexampled and important feat in warship building, when one considers that it takes this country four years, and frequently more, to build a vessel of less than the size of the *Dreadnought*."

But the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in noting also the advance made in torpedo boat construction, makes the following remarks:

"Should this ship prove to be the success the Admiralty expects her to be, the system of arming warships of that size must everywhere experience a revolution. Naval architects will await with intense interest the results of the *Dreadnought's* first sea-going trials, when, we suppose, she will be subjected to the extreme test of having her ten big guns fired simultaneously. If there be no serious strain visible from that terrific concussion, the *Dreadnought* may confidently engage in the most severe encounter with other battleships which the fortunes of war can possibly force

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upon her. But it is significant that while more than a million pounds has been spent in floating and arming this monster of the deep, while experts are predicting that her advent will render obsolete the navies of the world, the most deadly enemy of her tribe is daily becoming more perfect in its work. No matter what the precautions taken to protect the hull of the *Dreadnought*, it is inconceivable that it could long withstand the torpedo attacks delivered below the water line by the tiny submarine. Unless the great naval nations of the world agree among themselves to eliminate the submarine as a treacherous and unfair engine of war, the *Dreadnoughts* of to-day and of to-morrow will eventually belie their name."

ON CHOOSING TITLED HUSBANDS.

THE recent disturbances in the family of De Castellane, Paris, arouse much comment, but mostly of a serious, moralizing nature. Many papers sympathize with Anna Gould in her sad plight and commend her spirit in suing for a separation from Count Boni, and many others earnestly preach against international marriages. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* points out that Count Boni has managed to spend $7,400,000 in the eleven years of his married life, and cries out: "Think of the amount of public good that could have been done—say, by Miss Helen Gould—with the millions frittered away on follies and sensualities by this degenerate little voluptuary!"

But other papers treat the case in lighter vein. In the Castellane affair, the Boston *Journal* observes, "it is the Count who will sue for support," instead of the wife suing for alimony. While Boni "weeps and swears," remarks the Kansas City *Star*, "the complacent, good-humored world can only smile." The New York *Evening Post* tries to work the proposition out on a scientific basis. It collects certain data and then comes to certain conclusions as follows:

"In this connection, the titles that are most flagrantly peddled about are rarely the best, considered merely as titles. There are many of equal value to be had whose possessors, however, retain a certain regard for the decent conventions of their class, and are even capable of construing a commercial contract with a certain humanity and generosity.

"Let us hasten to add that in the case of the greatest titles this should not be expected. The son of a very ancient line may be kind to the woman he has taken 'to boot' in the wedding contract; but if he is, it is sheer gratuitous good luck. As one goes down the scale towards simple gentility, more may reasonably be expected of the husband. Precisely the grades of attentiveness and neglect that should be required of each order must be left to those wise and mature virgins who study the 'Almanach de Gotha' in five-franc pensions. Suffice it to say, in general, fidelity is not fairly to be demanded of any rank higher than simple knighthood. A moderate kindness and amiability might fairly be looked for among the Napoleonic titles of France, the eighteenth-cenury baronetcies of England, and the newer marquisates of Italy. No German Freiherr should, we take it, beat his American wife, nor should a Polish count usurp a privilege that appertains to dukes and princes. A certain mystery and glamour invest all Spanish titles, and it will probably be long before they can be safely subjected to a rational domestico-commercial rating. Uxoriousness is hardly to be secured in any instance. If at all, it might be stipulated for in the case of Italian *cavalieri*, whether Papal or Regal.

"When it is considered that as one goes down the scale of *noblesse*, the price of a title steadily diminishes, whereas the chance of a tolerable son-in-law increases, thrifty American parents may well ask themselves if it is not poor economy to buy the greatest titles. Is there not a point at which, the price being right, the title, if not the most brilliant, is still satisfactory, and the chances of a domestic *inferno* not more than even? The matter is worth the attention of heedless and ambitious millionaires. One does not sell stocks, or pork, or steel bars in complete disregard of the solvency of the buyer. No more should one sell one's daughter to a flagrant bankrupt in all that goes to make even a commercial marriage merely tolerable."

HOW TO DEAL WITH WIFE-BEATERS.

ALTHOUGH the House of Representatives treated the whipping-post proposal with considerable levity and "literally laughed" the bill into oblivion, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, there are some newspapers that discuss the subject in a pretty serious manner. The bill in question was that of Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, providing as punishment for wife-beaters in the District of Columbia "lashes not exceeding thirty, by means of a whip or lash of suitable proportions and strength for the purpose of this act." In advocating this method of dealing with wife-beaters, Mr. Adams referred to the words of President Roosevelt in his message of 1904: "Probably some form of corporal punishment would be the most adequate means of meeting this kind of crime." But, we learn from the Washington correspondents, when the bill came up for discussion in

THE COUNT: "Now, isn't that most provoking!"
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

LOST:
ONE MEAL TICKET
FINDER PLEASE RETURN TO OWNER AT BACK DOOR OF NO. 1 EASY ST.
COUNT B. de C.
PEDDLERS, BOOK AGENTS AND HUSBANDS NOT ALLOWED HERE.
No. 1 EASY ST.

"OUR DAILY HINT FROM PARIS INDICATES THAT THERE WILL BE GREAT SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR OF THAT CITY THIS WINTER."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

OUT IN THE COLD.

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the House on February 12, none of the Representatives seemed to be serious except Mr. Adams, the bill being laid on the table by a vote of 153 to 60.

Representative James (Ky.) helped the fun along by offering an amendment to have the whipping-post placed in front of the Capitol and declared that the whipping of the wife-beater should be done in public. Representative Sims (Tenn.) added to these suggestions by proposing that a platform be erected on top of the Washington Monument, where the effect of the beating could reach afar off, and therefore serve as an example. "There is not an argument that can be used in favor of this brutal method of brutalizing a brute," declared Representative Stanley (Ky.). As Mr. Adams is a bachelor, Mr. Stanley went on to say:

"I am surprised at this unusual position, coming, as it does, from the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania—of all the men in the House the last one to shed tears as big as buttermilk biscuits over a suffering wife. If it had come from a gentleman from Utah, I could have listened with more patience. If you take all the suffering women in this country there are more of them really in pain that are not married and in pain because of that fact than women who are married and beaten.

"And the gentleman from Pennsylvania belongs to the class which is really inflicting more torture than the wife-beater. The mental anguish is more serious than pain, and if you will think of the great number whom he has left alone lamenting, he should have more mercy on others, who inflict agony on the fair sex. I shall move that a like punishment be inflicted on him who feloniously refuses to take a wife."

In remarking upon the reception given the bill in the House, the Baltimore *Sun* adds that "such a vote will hardly be given, however, after woman suffrage becomes an established fact;" and the Denver *Republican* declares that as "wife-beating is a family matter," it "would not allow any beating to take place outside of the family." "How, then, may justice be done, while keeping the matter in the family?" asks *The Republican.* In this way:

"Let the injured wife be given a stick and allowed to beat her husband just as hard as he beat her and as many times. The State might interfere to the extent of compelling the husband to submit to his drubbing, but it should go no further. Let the old Hebraic law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth reign in this instance. But put the right of vengeance in the hands of the injured wife."

The Washington *Star* thinks that the District of Columbia is under obligations to the House "for refusing so decisively to inflict upon this community the humiliation of an official whipping-post," and it adds:

"The states of the world, as fast as they have developed to a certain stage of civilization, have deliberately abandoned the whipping-post and lash in company with other cruel and ineffective punishments of the middle ages. It has practically disappeared in the civilized world from among the penalties for misdemeanors, and the corrections of discipline in reformatory institutions, and, last of all, in the navy. The world precedents are against the adoption of the Cat-o'-nine-tails, as the American national emblem by Congress at the national capital, as strongly as they are against the barbarous Knout, as the Russian national emblem.

"The precedents of the States of the Union repudiate the whipping post. Those which have in the earlier stages of their development permitted its use have either abolished it by statute, or, as in Maryland, have rendered it obsolete by long disuse. The only exception is Delaware, where the whipping-post still lingers, a discredit and reproach to the State in the opinion of the best local sentiment. Within the last year the faddist revival of the whipping-post legislative proposition has brought the claims of the lash to consideration before many State legislatures, and all, except Oregon, have condemned it anew. Mr. Adams' whipping-post argument is largely based upon statistics tending to prove the wife-beating brutality of Pennsylvania, Mr. Adams' own State, and prepared in order to cause that State to prescribe for itself Mr. Adams' whipping-post nostrum. But Pennsylvania, like the civilized world at large, will have none of it. So Mr. Adams asks Congress to try it on the dog at the national capital."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Judge Deuel, owner of *Town Topics,* announces that he will not resign from the Bench. Jimmy Hyde used to talk like that.—*The Washington Post.*

If that engineer who says it will take 150 years to dig the canal can prove it, he will abate much of the corporate opposition.—*The Detroit News.*

John Oliver Hobbes says that it is impertinent for the idle rich to go slumming. This work, we understand, then, should be left to the idle poor.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

Russia shows great firmness and courage in dealing with revolutionaries when it gets one of them alone and hemmed in by a crowd of soldiers.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

Four folios of Shakespeare sold lately in Boston for nearly $9,000. Shakespeare is running a good second, by this count, to exclusive society publications in Gotham.—*The Baltimore American.*

WHO'S AFRAID!

—Westerman in the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

CUPID AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
(February 17, 1906.)

—*Puck* (New York).

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LETTERS AND ART.

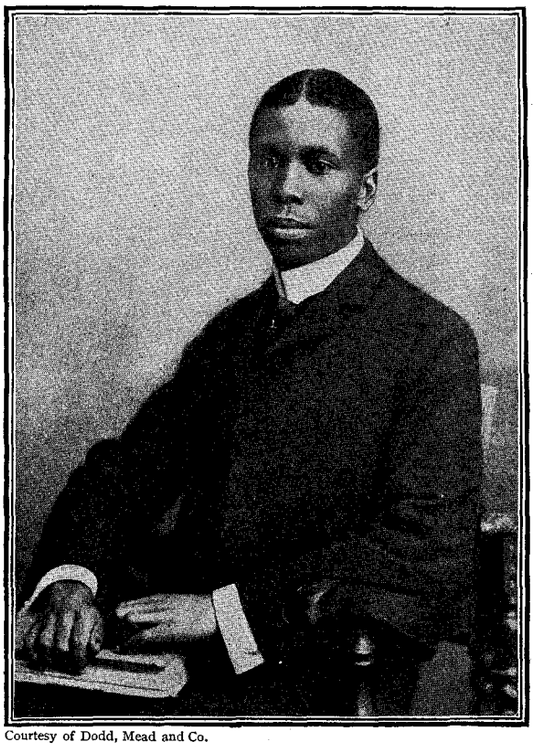
DEATH OF A FAMOUS NEGRO POET.

MORE than a decade ago Mr. William Dean Howells, reviewing a little book of poems by Paul Laurence Dunbar, spoke of its author as "the first black man to feel the life of the negro esthetically and to express it lyrically." Dunbar was then an elevator boy in an office building in Dayton, Ohio, the town of his birth. When his premature death—he had not reached his thirty-fourth year—was announced a few days ago, his name was already widely familiar to readers of magazine lyrics, seventeen volumes of verse and prose stood to the credit of his name, and his works had been brought out in an English as well as an American edition. He was recognized, in fact, says the New York *Tribune*, as "the premier literary man of his race." The depreciators of the negro race, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, are always prompt to attribute any intellectual achievement of individuals to the admixture of white blood. "They say it of Professor Dubois and Booker Washington and T. T. Fortune, just as they said it of Frederick Douglass." But Dunbar, *The Republican* asserts, was of unmixed negro blood. His father was a fugitive slave who escaped to Canada by the "underground railway." His mother, also a slave, was manumitted before the Civil War. His formal education was derived solely from the public schools of Dayton. Had his education been more extensive, suggests the Philadelphia *Press*, he might have lost the peculiar raciness of expression which characterizes much of his work. He wrote both in pure English and in dialect. Says *The Evening Post:*

"It is curious to observe that he passed from the more conventional style of the English poets to an almost exaggerated imitation of the Southern negro dialect, which was certainly not the speech of those of his race among whom he grew up and lived all his life. It was perhaps the humor of the minstrels that led him into this, and some of his songs in this vein—'Who's Dat Said Chicken in Dis Crowd,' for one—were, and still are, extremely popular. His was a slender muse, wavering between humor and pathos, more or less conventional in both; but he will have some claim to memory both for the suffering of his later years and for the reason that he is the first of his people among us, we believe, to gain pretty wide recognition as a poet."

The Sun thinks that Dunbar's best poems are comprised in the volume entitled, "Lyrics of Lowly Places," and adds: "It was said of him that he caught the peculiarities of his own people, not in language alone, but in their thoughts." The Boston *Transcript* states that he has won a definite place in American literature; and that while "he was not as great a poet as Burns," he was "not less genuine, and as true to his motive and his inspiration." To quote more fully:

"The death of Paul Laurence Dunbar is a loss to American letters. He was not, perhaps, a great poet, but he was a real one. His verse was genuine, serious and sweet. He wrote because he was moved to write. His poetry was an expression of his own spirit. And Paul Dunbar was a black man. His metrical grace and power could not be credited to any admixture of white blood. He was, perhaps, the most conspicuous exemplification that his race has given to this country of the negro's possibilities along lines of spiritual expression and artistic development. Moreover, he wrote as the negro feels and the negro talks. He has given value and permanence to the folklore of the race in this country. He made no attempt to escape from his origin or environment. Both appealed to him; both commanded his sympathy, and from the life which he knew so well he drew his inspiration. He won recognition and public applause, not simply because his work was creditable to a black man, but because it would have been creditable to anyone. He gave form and beauty to the thoughts and expressions of a primitive but imaginative people, which even in their crudity are well worth preserving. Simple lives, quaint customs, the unsung loves, longings and aspirations of his race found in him a tuneful and prophetic voice. They became invested with new meaning and real dignity. They were given a soul. He was a voluminous writer. His vein was apparently an exhaustless one, and to the last it yielded bright products for the working. He was not as great a poet as Burns, but he was not less genuine and as true to his motive and his inspiration. He won a place in American literature of which he cannot be deprived by prejudice, because its history would be incomplete without the new and fine element which he supplied."



Courtesy of Dodd, Mead and Co.

MR. PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

"The first black man," says William Dean Howells, "to feel the life of the negro esthetically and to express it lyrically."

Among his published works the Springfield *Republican* mentions the following: "Oak and Ivy," "Majors and Minors," "Lyrics of Lowly Life," "Folks from Dixie," "Lyrics of the Hearthside," "Poems of Cabin and Field," "Candle-Lightin' Time," "Lyrics of Love and Laughter"—all verse; "The Uncalled," "The Strength of Gideon," "The Love of Landry," "The Sport of the Gods," "The Fanatics"—novels and tales.

THE ENGLISH WOMEN-HUMORISTS.

THE legitimate kingdoms of comedy, writes Mrs. Alice Meynell, are three: humor, wit, and derision. Humor and derision, she states by way of definition, both "make game," and make it of persons; while wit is rather amused with ideas and language. "Humor and derision watch the person, face to face or askance. Wit may stroll alone, in the light of its own smiles." Still busy with definition, she asserts that derision is "perhaps the most personal of the shapes of comedy." She asks: "In this personal and social character of derisive comedy are we to find an explanation of the truth that the comedy of women in literature is for the most part derisive?" Turning to the English women-writers, Mrs. Meynell finds in Jane Austen derision, in George Eliot humor, and in Lady Mary Wortley Montagu wit. She speaks of Jane Austen's "slender derisive laughter." "A writer like Miss Austen, who is herself tethered, has her Mrs. Bennet, her Mr. Collins, her Mrs. Elton, her Mary Musgrove, tied with the strings of custom; they are not to escape into any possible solitudes; they are absurd in the eyes of the country and the village; they are displayed within an intelligent ring giving voice to the delicate laughter of her readers." George Eliot, on the other hand, is a humorist who is "morally incapable" of

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derision. The fact that her most humorous creatures are children is by itself a sign that she has no mockery, says Mrs. Meynell (in a paper published in *The North American Review*). To quote on this point:

"Children are not subjects of mockery; and yet who in the company of mankind is more humorous than a child? How distinct and different are the kingdoms of humor and derision, a child can show us. Who has derided a child? Literature does not recognize such an action. George Eliot, in whom nothing answers to the spur of the spirit of mockery, is able to banter a child. Few could use irony and yet take no kind of advantage of a child, as she does when she makes the little boy cry, and then repeat and improve upon his own lamentation. It is what children do. And the easy deliverance from the stress of emotion, even while the body is yet full of its manifestations, is so essentially childish that George Eliot found it also worth the notice of her attentive eyes. It is not observed in vain. At that little drama of childhood she sits a laughing spectator, charmed, not by something sentimental unlike the whimsical truth, but by the humor of the fact. If ever realism is thoroughly justified, by the way, it is in the art that deals with children; for they outstrip, or outflutter, or dodge, or evade our inventions, and all that we might have thought pretty, quaint or appropriate."

Later Mrs. Meynell remembers that both Dickens and Thackeray have drawn children, on occasion, with a touch of derision. But she adds: "I think no woman-humorist has such children in any book."

Fanny Barney, we read, has "no wit, and little humor, and her derision is no more than farcical." Turning to Lady Mary Montagu, Mrs. Meynell remarks:

"It is not a little astonishing, with what small things we may learn to be not merely content, but happy, in the work of this

MRS. ALICE MEYNELL.

Woman's contribution to the literature of comedy, she asserts, is for the most part derisive; and she suggests that this may have some relation to the fact that "derision is the most personal of all the shapes of comedy."

English classic author. Even her wit—despoil it of its well-taught graces of restricted phrase, and of its own self-applause,—and is there anything left that would be worth turning in another manner? . . . Take, for example, Lady Mary's pleasantry in regard to the disputing ladies of Ratisbon society: 'I know that my peaceable disposition gives me a very ill figure, and that 'tis *publicly* whispered as a piece of impertinent pride in me that I have hitherto been saucily civil to everybody, as if I thought nobody good enough to quarrel with.'

"How pretty is this, and how willing we are to take it, with the writer's classic fatuity, as something of the best kind of irony! We become simple (with a simplicity like that named by the rustic who calls the village idiot 'simple'), our taste grows pure as blankness is pure, and we take Lady Mary's little delicacy upon our tongue not without sweetness."

To meet the case of Mrs. Inchbald, the author of a once famous farce called "Animal Magnetism," Mrs. Meynell adds "gaiety" to her three divisions of comedy.

THE FUNCTION OF THE POET IN MODERN LIFE.

WE need the poet as the true physician for the malady of our age; and his aim should be "to show us how to regain our spiritual manhood." This pronouncement is made by Bliss Carman in his new volume of essays called "The Poetry of Life." While speaking with something of the lament and warning of the old-time prophet as to the conditions of our civilization, Mr. Carman is optimistic as to the function of poetry. Such optimism is the more striking in an age which frequently admits to itself that poetry has had its day, and has given place to prose. The poet who will apply the regenerative balm, Mr. Carman asserts, is to be one who "can show us how to make use of our wealth, how to turn our immense resources to some reasonable account." "He must love his age, with all its immense folly and pitiable sordidness; and because of his love and sympathy he must desire to re-establish for it those moral ideals which it has lost." The theme for the modern poet will, in Mr. Carman's view, be found in those very conditions which are alleged to account for his absence among us at the present. These are stated in his answer to the question why we have no poets whose ability and influence are of national concern. To quote:

"Because, with all our comforts, all our delightful luxuries, all our intellectual alertness, we are steadily losing our moral ideas, steadily suffering a spiritual deterioration. Anglo-Saxon civilization, to speak of no other, has become a humiliating and unscrupulous game. Our fathers and grandfathers cared for many ideals, for honor, for honesty, for patriotism, for culture, for high breeding, for nobility of character and unselfishness of purpose. We care for none of these things. They have gone out of fashion. We care only for wealth, and respect only those relentless and barbarous traits of character by which it is attained. That the ideal state must be established on material prosperity is quite true. But that we should permit ourselves to rest satisfied with such prosperity, and even become engrossed by it, is fatal. All that Western civilization has done in the past thousand years to make life more secure and pleasant and comfortable, has been done under the impulse of worthy ideals and humane inspirations. Now, having attained so complete a control of all the machinery of living, we seem in danger of losing what is best in life itself. Modern life, with its ambitions and triumphs, may seem a very comfortable and delightful period to be alive in, with its immense labor-saving facilities and its many diversions. One does not wonder that people give themselves so unsparingly to the securing of these diversions and luxuries. Yet from another view-point, one cannot but be amazed at the short-sightedness of men which allows them to spend laborious lives in preparing to live. One cannot but recognize the shameless materialism of the age, its brutal selfishness, ignoble avarice, and utter disregard of all the generous ideals of the spirit. We have gained the whole world, but in doing so we have lost our own soul."

The poet equal to the mission of reasserting our forgotten moral ideals, says Mr. Carman, should be some one at least of the spiritual measure of Emerson. Lacking such another poet, we are, at least, to be consoled in having something as "tonic and unflinching" as he to refer to. The writer continues:

"We never needed Emerson's radiant faith in ideas and ideals more than we do to-day, and such a faith never seemed further

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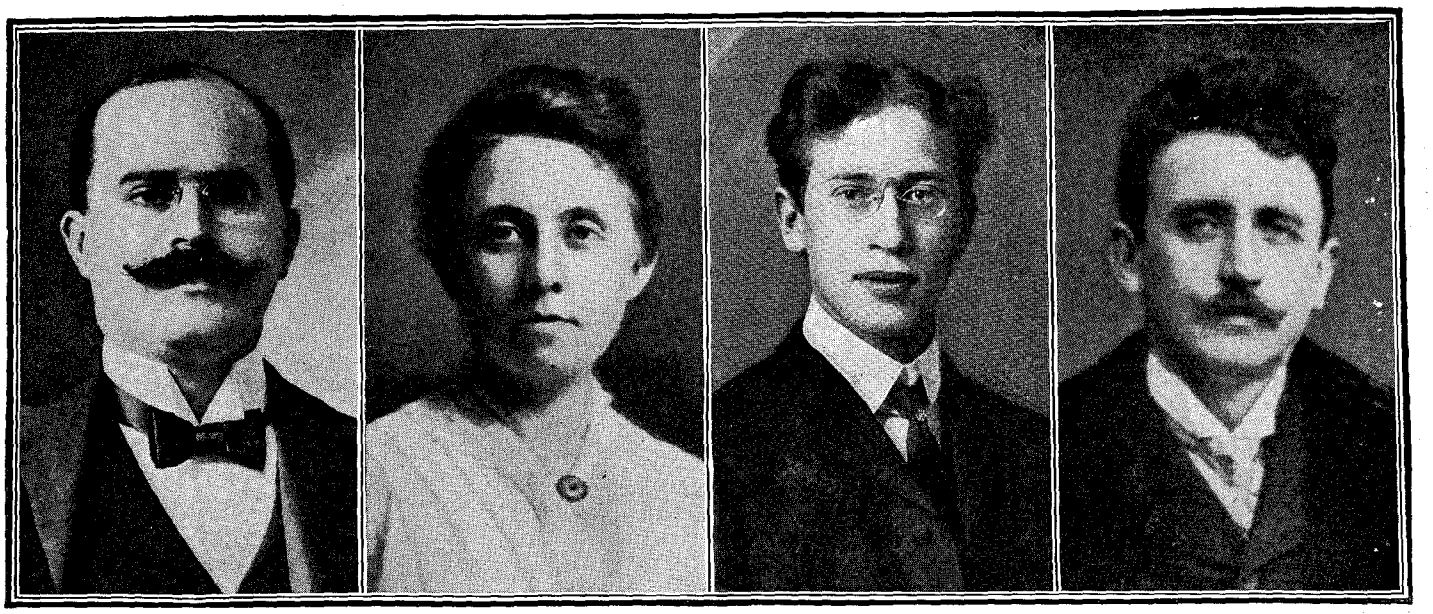

MR. FRIEDRICH MICHEL,

One of those American poets who, writing in German, are self-debarred from most American readers by the very medium of their art.

MRS. FERNANDE RICHTER ("Edna Fern"),

Who is said to be the greatest German-American poetess. Her prose style has been likened to Richard le Gallienne's.

MR. GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK,

A young poet who is now attracting the attention of the critics by his English as well as by his German verse.

MR. KONRAD NIES,

"The most accomplished of German-American singers." He is at present lecturing in Berlin on the German poetry of America.

FOUR GERMAN-AMERICAN POETS.

from our thoughts. If we have read him and pondered him when we were boys, and derived any moral stimulus from his wholesome, glad morality, let us read him and ponder him again. He is a deep well, and we may go to him often for refreshment, with no fear of his failing. And if any of us have not yet made his acquaintance, let us hurry to repair that misfortune as quickly as may be. To tell the truth we need the Philippines much less than we need another Emerson; but since we have got the Philippines we need an original Emerson all the more. He will help us to add honesty and refinement, taste and beauty and modest sincerity, to our sturdy self-assurance; so that our civilization may stand for something noble in history, as well as something gigantic."

OUR SECOND LITERATURE.

A MOST curious fact, and one that is almost unknown among Anglo-Americans, is the growth, side by side with our own, of a second literature of high value, and rooting in a most distant past. "The German," as a writer in the *Boston Transcript* expressed it, "has brought with him to America not only his leather apron or his bookcase, but his nightingales as well." Mr. George Sylvester Viereck publishes in the *New Yorker Revue* a series of articles on this subject, and from these articles we gather the following statements:

An idea of the age and extent of this literature is furnished us by the anthology "Deutsch in Amerika," published some ten years ago in Chicago. The book is divided into a Religious and a Political Period, and the Present. The Religious Period (1673-1825) begins with Frans Daniel Pastorius; the first name of the political division (1825-1850) is the celebrated Franz Lieber. The intentions of the editors were better than their taste, and the value of the book is historical rather than literary. Then followed "Dornrosen" ("Roses amidst Thorns") another volume of selections, which is now out of print. And finally (1906) Dr. G. A. Neeff brought out a collection of poems by living German-American writers, entitled "Unter dem Sternenbanner" ("Under the Star-Spangled Banner"). One hundred and three authors are here represented. It appears that the literary life of our German fellow citizens is far richer than we generally realize. At this moment no less than eight hundred German newspapers and periodicals are published in this country, some of which have a circulation of over a hundred thousand. And his book, the editor claims, "gives voice to ten million Germans from the Hudson to the Golden Gate."

The cultural interest of this document of German activities in America can hardly be overestimated. The question is, however, whether the artistic value of the work of the German poet in America justifies our attention. "His fate," as was pointed out some time ago in the *Sewanee Review*, "is not without elements of pathos." "He is," adds *The Transcript*, "shut off from immediate recognition in Germany by the suspicion with which the Fatherland treats its wandered sons in the Republic; and self-debarred from most American readers by the very medium of his art." In Dr. Neeff's collection there is much that is mediocre, and pathetically so, but there are a dozen writers whose work is genuine, and three or four who deserve to rank with any of our minor poets.

It is interesting to note in this latest volume that the sentimental regard for the "Fatherland" and the "Deutsche Rhein," formerly the distinguishing characteristic of all German-American verse, has gradually subsided, and in many cases the American influence is strongly pronounced. Not in the language, for the editor has wisely chosen to leave out the writers of Pennsylvania Dutch, but in sentiment and in the choice of subjects, many of which are taken from American history. There is even one poem on "Teddy" and the Rough Riders. The editor himself points out another striking fact, namely, the prevalence of masculine rhymes, which he ascribes to the influence of the English language.

The *Revue* devotes to each of the most important of the poets of this anthology a special article, previous to the appearance of Dr. Neeff's collection. From these we gather more specific information:

Konrad Nies, of St. Louis, is the most accomplished of German-American singers. "Under his hand language becomes wonderfully melodious." Mr. Nies is a romanticist through and through, in spite of the sounding, here and there, of a more modern note; and it was he who invented with reference to German-American poetry the poignant expression, "roses in the snow." At present he is lecturing in Berlin on the German poetry of America. In one of his lectures Mr. Nies said that while, sooner or later, his native language and the language of his art is bound to die out on this continent, its spirit will survive, to be not the least beneficent ingredient of American culture. Next comes Martin Drescher, of Chicago, an anarchist politically, but not in art. Drescher is more human than Nies; he has known the depths and bitternesses of life, and of these his poetry is, at times, too expressive. One of his most impressive poems is entitled "Night on Union Square." The poet loves to pose in François Villon fashion as a homeless vagabond. The bulk of his work is small, but some of his sonnets are perfect gems of lyric art. Udo Brachvogel wrote one magnificent poem, not contained in the

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present anthology, "Römische Nacht." His later work is distinguished by perfect music and splendor of coloring, but much of it is marred by excessive mannerisms. He was an intimate friend of Bret Harte, whose work he translated into German, and who dedicated one of his books to him. "Römische Nacht" alone insures his position in the world of German letters. An important poet, not represented in any anthology, is Robert Reitzel, master of Drescher and of Edna Fern (Mrs. Fernande Richter), the greatest German-American poetess. The latter's ballads, as well as her lyrics, have a strong individual flavor, and her prose approaches in grace and charm the style of Richard le Gallienne. Mrs. Richter insists in her review of Dr. Neeff's book on the influence which Reitzel exercised not only over his friends here, but also over his German contemporaries, from whom he received ample recognition. His prose has been compared by serious critics with that of Heine. He, too, was an anarchist. Dr. Ernst Henrici, of Baltimore, recently published four tragedies which were favorably received by the reading public, and one of which is to be staged in Berlin. This poet has remained German to the bone; fiery, impatient, yet philosophic. Henrici's career is a most romantic one. He was in succession political agitator, African explorer, author of the first grammar of certain negro dialects, owner of a coffee farm in South America, civil engineer, professor and poet. Perhaps the best known name to American readers is that of Prof. Hugo Münsterberg. It is, however, not known that he is also the author of a book of poems published under the *nom de plume* of Terberg. Several of these poems are represented in the collection. Münsterberg's style is graceful, and his feeling deeply poetic. His "Amerikanischer Reisebrief" reveals high satiric powers. As a satirist Heine is his model. Others to receive special mention are Pedro Ilgen and Friedrich Michel.

Little in common with this group have two writers, Amalie von Ende, the subtle and brilliant critic, and George Sylvester Viereck, the youngest of all German-American writers, and the first to appeal through an English preface to American readers. All of Mrs. von Ende's "Sonnets of the City" had been published previously in English, and Mr. Viereck's name is now frequently appearing under poems in the same language.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NORDAU'S ONSLAUGHT UPON FRENCH ARTISTS.

DR. MAX NORDAU, who, it is well known, is no respecter of persons in the world of art, has lately directed his satire against the works of Auguste Rodin, the late Puvis de Chavannes and other French artists. Rodin, he says, "has been raised to the dignity of a 'test' for decadent impressionism." Much of his work, we are told, "can excite only repulsion in those whose tastes are not depraved." Puvis de Chavannes, according to Nordau, "was in France the first academic master who made sickly paintings; his principle is whitewash." Albert Besnard, it appears, goes to the other extreme, and revels in a debauch of color. These and other opinions of the famous author and physician are published in *Le Revue* (Paris), from which source we quote as follows:

"Contemporaneous painting presents no more violent opposition than that between Puvis de Chavannes and Albert Besnard. The former saw nothing but phantoms in the world; the latter sees nothing but fireworks. The eye of Puvis de Chavannes would not tolerate any life color; that of Besnard acts as if it had received a powerful blow and saw thirty thousand stars.

"If Besnard would only satisfy his passion a bit more humanely. But he insists on firing all his rockets at once in the faces of the ladies, and so no reasonable human being is willing to be his accomplice. He has on his palette, yellow, orange, green, blue, red—all of the most vivid intensity. And he presents them in the most startling harmonies. But why in the world must he plant the yellow on the cheeks, green on the hair, blue and orange on the shoulders and arms of his portraits? Why should he represent his models as bathed in a flood of the variegated light of a stained-glass window?"

Of Auguste Rodin, Nordau says:

"The situation of Auguste Rodin in art is quite special. He has been raised to the dignity of a 'test' for decadent impressionism. By Rodin the fanatics and snobs of wandering tendencies prove the purity and force of symbolico-mystic sentiment

"'What do you think of Rodin? Do you admire him? Good. Then you must adore Besnard, dream over Felicite, be counted among the young men, without having the color or cut of your hair too closely examined. You do not admire Rodin? Oh, then, kindly leave our society. You are not a decadent? No fair one with a Botticelli coiffure will notice you. Mallarmé will not write verses for you. Nietzsche will not philosophize for you. You will never be invited to a black mass. Go away among the Philistines. You belong to that despicable class of ruminants who graze backwards.'

"Rodin has raised three characteristics to the elevation of articles of faith of decadentism, which appeal to his enervated following. First, the choice of his subjects; secondly, his technique, marked by childish eccentricity; and finally, his disregard of the natural limits of his art which he tries to make say things that simply cannot be expressed in sculpture.

"The enervated creatures who, with Beaudelaire, are animated by love for corpses, or who, with Félicien Rops, are stirred by certain morbid tendencies, will find the same hysterical influences in Rodin. So much for his subjects. Now let us examine his technique! One of his oddities is to astonish his public by the contrast between a block of marble not dressed, and the finest possible flesh finish. He takes a rough cube, just as it came from the quarries, and works at a little corner of it until a head or body arises, licked into shape by the utmost minuteness. Every American and every Scandinavian who seeks to astonish the people by his modernism, imitates Rodin in this, and displays the smallest possible piece of sculpture carved in the corner of the most misshapen and Cyclopean rock that he can find.

"This is not altogether a cheap fad; for the unused block of marble often represents a high price, and is always worth more than the sculptured part. But that which is particularly unpardonable is the artistic principle to which Rodin pays homage. He is expressly impressionistic. He carries the line of movement to the extent of caricature, and neglects everything else. Now sculpture is an art altogether incompatible with impressionism. It demands a scrupulous execution and honesty in the reproduction of reality.

"Rodin's work is merely a promise—never an accomplishment. He carves with the eye and hand of a painter. He passed all limits in his monument to Balzac, exhibited in 1898. Even Gogo couldn't swallow that. 'The Thinker' is another freak of his, and can excite only repulsion in those whose tastes are not depraved. It is a pity! For Rodin was, at first, a highly gifted artist, until led astray by his whims."

Praising the painter Carrière in a few words, Nordau goes on to excoriate Puvis de Chavannes as follows:

"In a period of idealism he would have been lost among others. One would either not have noticed, or at least one would have reproached him for the commonplace character of his symbols, the impersonality, platitude and weakness of his drawing, and the vagueness of his compositions. His faded coloring was inspired by the frescoes of the Quattrocentists. In his mind the idea of these frescoes was associated with their effacement, and so, desiring to paint in the style of the old masters, he gave his own painting that lack of color which was not at all intentional on their part, but which resulted simply from the destructive action of the five hundred years which had elapsed since the XVth century. tury.

"The effacement, the remoteness, the anæmic quality of this pale art matches marvellously with the sickly sentiment of the epoch, and this mysticism of colors was in unison with the general mysticism in vogue.

"Puvis de Chavannes was in France the first academic master who made sickly paintings. His principle is whitewash. He expresses all pictures by means of a half opaque white which weakens all the tones. His eye is hostile to color. His glance, like chlorine, takes the color out of everything it touches. He likewise simplifies all lines to the extent that they absolutely lose their individuality. He preserves only the generalization of form.

"His cycle of Sainte Geneviève assures him a lasting place in historical painting; but his great allegorical frescoes are cold, dead, bombastic, pretentious, and neither his drawing nor his color make him a master to be followed. In fine, his cult has only been an opportune reaction against naturalness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ENERGY STORED IN MATTER.

ANYONE who has detonated a very small quantity of some high explosive has been struck with the fact that a tremendous amount of energy may be stored in a small mass of matter. This fact has been the basis of many abortive schemes. How do we know that, under appropriate conditions, small quantities of any ordinary substance, hitherto considered inert, may not be made to yield up surprising amounts of energy? On attempts to realize similar methods of getting mechanical power have been founded such plans as that of the celebrated Keely motor—curious mixtures of fraudulent exploitation with scientific knowledge. The discovery of radio-activity and of the wonderful "emanations" given off by radio-active bodies has stirred up new interest in the possibility of hidden energy stored in apparently inactive substances. In his book on "The Evolution of Matter," already noticed here, Mr. Gustave Le Bon, an interesting, though somewhat heretical French writer, touches specially on this point. To Mr. Le Bon, matter itself is nothing but a stable form of energy, and the problem of the utilization of that energy he regards as one that we may legitimately attack. In a contribution to *La Nature* (Paris, December 16) he discusses the subject, stating at the outset what he conceives to be the outcome of his own studies on what he terms the "dematerialization of matter," which he regards not as exceptional, but as universal. He writes:

"1. Matter, hitherto supposed to be indestructible, disappears slowly by the spontaneous or forced dissociation of its component atoms.

"2. The products of the dissociation of the atoms constitute substances that are intermediate in their properties between ponderable bodies and the imponderable ether; that is to say, between two worlds that science has hitherto separated profoundly.

"3. Matter, which was formerly regarded as inert and not able to do more than give up the energy put into it, is on the contrary a colossal reservoir of energy—of *intra-atomic* energy—which it may give out without absorbing anything from outside.

"4. Intra-atomic energy manifests itself during the dissociation of matter that gives rise to most of the forces of the universe, notably electricity and solar heat.

"5. Matter represents a stable form of intra-atomic energy. Heat, light, electricity, etc., represent unstable forms of the same energy.

"6. By dissociating atoms, that is to say, dematerializing matter, we only transform the stable form of energy known as matter into the unstable forms known as electricity, light, heat, etc.

"7. The possibility of transforming matter into other forms of energy shows that force and matter are two different phases of one and the same thing, and not two entirely different things."

That matter may be thus "dematerialized" Mr. Le Bon thinks is clearly shown by the facts recently proved regarding radium and allied substances, which are continually throwing off an "emanation." This property, the author asserts, he has proved to be really a universal property of matter, exhibited by radium only in a specially noticeable degree. That matter so "dematerialized" passes through successive forms, each of which has less of the qualities usually regarded as "material," until it is probably reduced to the form of the imponderable ether, he believes is also to be shown experimentally. Regarding the amount of energy stored in ordinary matter, or rather constituting it, according to this view, Mr. Le Bon thinks that its immensity is shown by the speed of projection of the minute particles of an "emanation"—a speed comparable only with that of light-waves. To give such a speed to a Lebel rifle-ball would require 1,340,000 barrels of powder. The intra-atomic energy in a one-centime piece would thus be 6,800,000,000 horse-power-seconds, which would carry a 500-ton freight train four and one-quarter times around the earth. To carry the same train that distance by means of coal would cost $13,600—which may be regarded, he says, as the "value" of a one-centime piece (one-fifth of a cent) if dissociated entirely. The writer goes on:

"We know how, at present, to dissociate only infinitesimal quantities of matter. To dissociate greater quantities economically . . . would be to create an immense source of energy that would make coal-mining unnecessary. The scientist, however, who should succeed in dissociating instantaneously only one gramme of any kind of substance would never see the results of his own experiment. The explosion that he would thus produce would be so formidable that his laboratory and all the neighboring buildings would be at once reduced to powder."

The writer notes that it is not the mass of the particles of matter, but their great speed, that gives them this energy. The tendency of modern artillerists to decrease the weight of projectiles and increase their velocity is a case in point. He says:

"It is because they do not sufficiently reflect on this fundamental mechanical principle, that so many persons are not able to conceive how an immense quantity of energy may be stored in very small particles of matter. . . . I have shown that it is easy to imagine theoretically a machine formed of a pinhead turning in the setting of a ring, which, despite its smallness, should possess, from its speed of rotation, a mechanical power equal to that of several thousand locomotives."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNSAFE TRAIN-SHEDS.

THE collapse of part of a large arched train-shed of iron and glass at the Charing Cross station in London has caused much uneasiness in England. In this country the arched shed of great span is not usually a feature of the larger new stations, either those recently erected, or those now planned or building. In some of the largest and most expensive, instead of the great iron-and-glass arch, we find only platform shelters or so-called "umbrella-sheds." This change has been subjected to a good deal of criticism from the lay public, but it is defended by an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, February 1), who says:

"The reply to such criticism is that the railway officials have learned by experience, what the general public does not know, that the huge arched-roof train sheds, of which many notable examples were built in this country a dozen years ago, are bound to be short-lived on account of the rapid corrosion of the iron and steel by locomotive gases. They give trouble by leakage from start to finish, and only constant vigilance saves the passengers using them from frequent casualties due to falling glass. As they grow older and their weakening by corrosion proceeds farther they become more and more of a menace and their ultimate removal in a time far shorter than those who erected them ever dreamed is now tolerably certain.

"In the light of present knowledge, the best arrangement for the tracks at a railway terminal appears to be either umbrella platforms between the tracks; or, if a train shed of some sort is demanded, then build a structure with moderate span roofs of reinforced concrete and with no metal exposed to corrosion.

"As for the frequent objection that the umbrella roofed platform gives inadequate protection to passengers in bad weather, it is not apparent why the passenger can fairly demand any different protection at a railway terminal than is given him at local stations. A roofed-over walk from the car to the waiting room really answers all reasonable requirements."

In relation to the recent collapse of the Charing Cross roof, the writer goes on to say:

"We understand that the accident has set British railway managers and engineers at work on a general overhauling and examination of the condition of all the large train-shed roofs; and we shall be surprised if the results of the examination are by any means reassuring. It may as well be confessed that the extent to which corrosion has reduced the strength of a great complicated steel structure like a train-shed roof is not a matter which can be computed or estimated with mathematical accuracy.

"While American railway engineers have hitherto been chiefly

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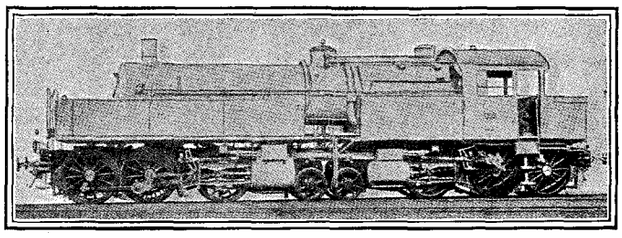
concerned regarding the maintenance of the skylights, the wire netting guards and similar minor details, in the train sheds here, the time is not far distant when the effect of corrosion on some of the main members may need careful consideration. It is true that most large American trainshed roofs are of recent construction compared with those in Europe; but on the other hand most of them are built of steel instead of iron, and it is likely that some at least have been under worse conditions of attack by smoke and acid gases than the English train sheds."

A Sixteen-Wheeled Locomotive.—A monster locomotive designed by Mr. du Bousquet has just been put on the rails by the French "Compagnie du Nord," we are told by *L'Illustration* (Paris). It is made especially for drawing heavy loads over the steep inclines of certain parts of the system. Says the paper just named:

"It may be said to be double; for the axles of its drivers are divided into two groups, forming what are technically known as two motor bogies. The driving-wheels are bulkier (about 4 feet 9 inches in diameter) than in the present models, and are twelve in number. Besides these, there are four smaller wheels between the two bogies which prevent sagging and give stability to the



FRENCH FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE WITH SIXTEEN WHEELS.

whole. The high pressure cylinders are placed at the rear of the locomotive, while the low-pressure cylinders and the two side tanks containing the supply of water for the engine are in front.

"The entire length of the locomotive is about 16 meters [about 52½ feet]. It gives a force of traction of 18,607 kilogrammes [nearly 20½ tons], being able to reach 24,064 kilogrammes [nearly 26½ tons] when running with open throttle, which is less economical and is only done for short periods. In spite of its great length, its large wheels enable the locomotive to travel around pretty sharp curves, of 90 meters [about 295 feet], for example, although at reduced speed. Still on the easy parts of the run it makes 60 kilometers [a little over 37¾ miles] an hour—a good speed for a 'heavy-weight' of such imposing dimensions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Wood as a Food.—An inmate of an English workhouse, writing to *The Times* (London), states that he has "discovered that common deal wood is a valuable food and medicine if cut small and eaten." "Brown bread," he adds, "is not in it for its tonic and invigorating effect." Commenting on this, an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, January 27), who is doubtful whether this may not be a clumsy attempt at a joke on the subject of the workhouse bread, is at the same time moved to remark that there is really no reason why, if the necessity arises, wood should not be employed as a source of food, since it consists chiefly of cellular fibre, which, on suitable chemical treatment, may be converted into sugar. He goes on:

"But directly wood can have no value as a food for the human organism, . . . inasmuch as the digestive juices are not able to deal with it. A certain amount of woody fibre is, we believe, digested by the horse by reason of the presence of a peculiar digestive enzyme in that particular animal's digestive canal which is capable of converting cellular tissue into sugar. The correspondent just referred to would appear to be in the possession of a similar peculiarity. . . . Chemistry, at any rate, throws no light on either a 'tonic' or an 'invigorating effect' which could be fairly ascribed to the constituents of wood, for they consist almost entirely of fibre which is highly indigestible and which yields absolutely nothing of nutritious value to the action, powerful though it be, of the human gastric juices. As we have said, however, wood on long treatment with acid is eventually transformed into sugar which, of course, is a valuable food of its class. In the same way our worn-out shirts and collars could be converted into food, and possibly if this gentleman were to substitute a white shirt for his 'common deal wood' the results would compare favorably with even white bread. His idiosyncrasy is, we believe, rare."

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

A METHOD called "Phototegy," by which the long and objectionable process of "fixing" is done away with, and the making of prints from the negative accomplished without the action of light, is described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, December 16) by Mr. Ernest Constet. By it the finished plate, instead of being a negative, is a gelatin diapositive—that is, a picture appearing in its natural lights and shades when viewed by transmitted light—and may be used to print off any number of copies in any color by simple contact. Says Mr. Constet:

"Everyone knows that in the photographic processes at present in use, the action of light is employed twice—once to produce the negative, and again to print either a proof or the final photograph.

"Now a notable simplification is offered to the amateur. What is called 'phototegy' (Greek *phos,* light, and *teggein,* to dye or stain) does away with the second intervention of light, by making use of a curious property of oxygenated water [hydrogen peroxid].

"Dr. Andersen had noted, as early as 1899, that this compound removed from a phototype thicknesses of gelatin proportional to the opacity of the parts reduced. The result is that if the plate so treated has not been placed in the hyposulfite the emulsion not attacked will form, in its different thicknesses, a direct diapositive, like a transparency. The final blackening by the silver bromid will only serve to strengthen the image.

"Unfortunately, the hydrogen peroxid of commerce lacks stability and generally acts with discouraging slowness. In a communication addressed to the Photographic Society of Pas-de-Calais, Mr. Houzel, who had made, by accident, the same discovery as Dr. Andersen, estimated the length of the operation at 15 to 20 hours. . . .

"Methodical researches have brought about the preparation of a more active and more regular compound which acts in a few seconds when recently prepared; and as it does away with the use of the hyposulfite with its interminable train of washings, it enables us to obtain a diapositive in much less time than is required to finish an ordinary negative.

"It is necessary, however, to avoid the use of pyrogallol, paramidophenol, and in general all developers that tan the gelatin. Development with ferrous oxalate is perfectly suitable, and diamidophenol also gives satisfactory results. When the intensity is judged sufficient, the plate is washed at once and then immersed in the oxygenated preparation, which is prepared thus:

Water	100 cubic centimetres
Chlorhydric acid	10 cubic centimetres
Pulverized binoxid of barium	4 grams

This operation may be carried out in broad daylight. Soon the layer begins to wrinkle, first on the most opaque blacks, and the stripping process begins. At the same time the image rapidly grows paler. When the process is complete, the plate is rinsed to remove the last adherent layers.

"We have thus a diapositive formed by a relief in gelatin. If we plunge it into a coloring liquid, this will be absorbed in varying quantities, proportioned to the thickness of the gelatin, and the image will be both colored and reinforced. Simple washing will reduce the intensity, if desired. Paper pressed against the absorbent layer will absorb the dye in its turn and proofs of any desired color may thus be taken by simple contact.

"Those who are interested in lantern-projection or in stereoscopy will easily see how simple it is to obtain directly by this method diapositives on glass with the most varied shades. If it is desired to color such diapositives with the brush, the work is singularly simplified by the fact that the color is naturally absorbed in quantities proportional to the thickness; that is to say, to the intensity of the shadows. The proper result is thus obtained in almost automatic fashion.

"Finally, reproduction by the three-color process finds in phototegy an interesting application, with evident simplification.

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Three orthochromatic films are successively exposed through violet, green and orange screens respectively. After development and preparation they are caused to absorb respectively yellow, red and blue dyes, and are superposed between two protecting sheets of glass. If it is desired to multiply them, nothing is more easy than to obtain, by the same method, fac-similes of each monochrome."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TIDE-PREDICTER AT WASHINGTON.

THE use of machinery in calculation is becoming increasingly common. The simplest form of mechanical calculator, the adding machine, is in constant use. About the only limit to the complexity of the mathematical operations that may be performed by machinery is one of expense. Some of the most noted calculating machines, after thousands of dollars have been expended on their construction, still remain unfinished. Yet occasionally it pays to build a special form of machine, such as a calculator to compute the time of high and low tides, whose importance to navigation justifies the cost of construction. The tide-predicter now in use in the United States Coast Survey office at Washington, which does the work of forty expert computers, is described in *The American Machinist* (New York) by C. H. Claudy, whose article we quote below. The predictions of this machine are made for one year in advance, although its performance is not limited to that time. Says Mr. Claudy:

"The illustrations show this machine to be compact and delicate, but no illustration can show the complicated mechanism or the delicacy with which it is arranged and adjusted. To make these tidal predictions, which are issued in the form of a fat book of tables every year, by the Survey, the machine is first set, and then operated by hand. As may be surmised, the setting of the machine is the point at which accurate mechanism and the human brain join forces.

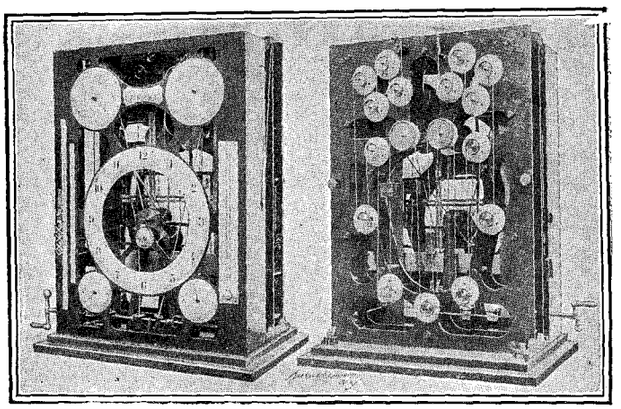
"Tides are caused, primarily, by the gravity action of moon and sun upon the water covering three-fourths of the earth's surface. Had the sea no bottom, or a bottom of uniform depth; had water no inertia nor viscosity; were there no winds, no streams, no friction—if, in other words, purely theoretical conditions obtained, tidal predictions could be made from a knowledge of the astronomical factors only. The contrary is the case, however, and a tidal prediction, based on the astronomical factors, must be modified by the configuration of the land, the water flowing from the land, the weather, the character of the sea-bottom, etc., etc."

Until this machine was invented, we are told, all this work was done by computers. Now, however, after nineteen factors of a tide are known for a certain locality, these may be indicated on the machine by setting, on nineteen dials, pointers which so arrange the mechanism that when a handle is turned other dials on the front of the machine record the height of the tide, the time it occurs for night and day, etc., etc. To quote again:

"Before going any deeper into this peculiar engine, it may be interesting to know how these nineteen factors are determined. Nineteen elements are not necessary—a dozen will do, but, obviously, the more elements are taken into consideration, the more perfect will the calculation be. In determining the elements of a tide, the first thing which is done is the plotting, in co-ordinate curves, of the results of a long series of observations of tides at that particular place. These show the tides as they are. Knowing the astronomical elements, their subtraction will leave all the other causes together, that is, the local causes, the physical causes (inertia, etc.), and the weather. Another long series of observations determined how the tide is affected by the prevailing weather, and this factor is also eliminated. Then allowing for the physical causes, the calculator can determine in what respect the tide is affected by the land configuration, depth of water, etc. Thus selection and exclusion goes on until the tide at this particular station is resolved into its elements, from which any good computer could calculate tides for that spot for an indefinite time to come, subject only to the error of unforeseen weather conditions, cyclones, storms, tidal waves, etc.

"It will be readily seen that each factor alters all the rest. Consequently, the machine which does the predicting must be so constructed that an alteration of one factor will have its effect on the others. Reference to the rear view of the machine will show in a measure how this is done. Each pointer is on a pulley, mounted eccentrically on its shaft, and over this pulley passes a chain, which goes from one to another. Obviously, if the eccentricity of one pulley is altered, it has its proportionate effect on all the rest.

"But just how the mechanism operates cannot be put into words. It is obvious that a detailed description of the inner working of a machine like this would require numerous working drawings and pages of description. Yet, complicated as the machine is, it is wonderfully free from error. Lost motion, of course, must be expected and provided for in so complicated a machine, and as far as may be, this is obviated by the greatest nicety of detail in building, everything about the instrument having been made with the most painstaking skill. The greatest error is found to come from torsion in the long shafts, a fault which will be eliminated in the new engine, now building at the Survey. But even with this torsion and lost motion, the machine is much more accurate than a computer, inasmuch as no mental calculation would ever comprise nearly so many factors of a tide as the machine does, because of the complicated mathematics involved and the labor necessary.



Courtesy of "The American Machinist."

Front view. Rear view.

TIDE COMPUTER.

"The new machine now being built at the Survey, will take into account thirty-nine factors of a tide, instead of nineteen, and will be run by clock-work, instead of by hand. In addition to making the predictions for high and low tide, the new machine will give the state of the tide at any hour desired, and it is hoped that a printing attachment can be added so the results will be printed out, and not require a clerk to make readings and note the predictions as made. If this is accomplished, once the machine is set and started, it will run without attention, making the predictions for as long a time as desired, printing them as made, and it will thus be entirely automatic in action."

Cooking by Cold.—That meat may be "cooked" by intense cold has been demonstrated by experiments with liquid air. That a less degree of cold may produce the same effect on vegetables, and that freezing potatoes or fruit may make them more edible than before, is asserted by Dr. Ephraim Cutter in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (February). Dr. Cutter says of a "frost-bitten" potato that he tested:

"It was shrunken, soft, limp, and elastic to the feel. It looked dark, as if rotten, and yet there was no dead and decaying odor. Under the microscope the starch grains were shrunken, cracked and fissured in the long and short diameters, wrinkled and polarized light beautifully. The forms of polarization was not that of normal potato starch, difficult to be told in words. Besides, there were broken shreds of connective fibrous tissue that looked as if rotten. . . . The writer tasted of the said so-called 'rotten potato' and it was sweet in his mouth. He thinks they might be eaten without harm."

Similar results were obtained with cranberries, onions and squashes. The frozen vegetables reacted with copper sulfate,

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which is one of the tests for cooked food, but the fact that their starch grains polarized the light showed that there was a difference, as cooking by heat destroys the polarization.

SPEED OF VESSELS IN DEEP AND SHALLOW WATER.

IT has generally been accepted that ships are capable of much greater speed in deep than in shallow water. Experiments by Captain A. Rasnussen, of the Danish Navy, in 1894, however, demonstrated that this is true only for small or moderate speeds, and that for higher speeds a boat may move faster and more smoothly in very shallow water. The publication of Rasnussen's investigations has resulted in some very interesting trials, described in a recent lecture by a British authority on marine propulsion, Sydney W. Barnaby, which is reviewed in an editorial in *Engineering* (London, February 2). Says the writer:

"Sir John Thornycroft ran some trials in the Thames with a small steel steamer drawing only 10 inches of water, and obtained some remarkable results. In the deeper channel of the river the boat traveled at her normal speed, accompanied by the usual wave phenomena; but on running over a mud flat, where there was only a few inches of water under the bottom, wave-making ceased almost completely, and not only did the speed palpably increase, but the boat ran with a smoothness and apparent absence of effort that was quite remarkable.

"Mr. Barnaby gave other instances of a similar character. Some first-class Thornycroft torpedo-boats were tried upon the Maplin mile, and it was proved by repeated tests that at least 1½ knots more could be obtained at low water with a depth of 50 feet than at high water when the depth was 65 feet."

The writer also calls attention to some trials of a German torpedo-boat, 200 feet long and 374 tons displacement, as detailed in a paper read before a German engineering society. He writes:

"The German engineers were fortunate in having a course where the bottom of the sea deepens gradually and uniformly from a depth of 7 metres to 60 metres, and a series of six parallel measured miles were marked off. Trials were made at each of these depths at varying speeds from 12 knots up to 27 knots. Mr. Barnaby has plotted the data obtained on a diagram; but the results may be briefly stated as follows: 1. At depths of 130 feet and more the influence of depth was insignificant. 2. At 27 knots the most unfavorable depth was 80 feet. 3. At little more than half-power the speed was 5.64 knots less in 23 feet of water than in 200 feet. 4. At full power the speed was 0.82 knot higher in 23 feet than in 200 feet. 5. At 12 knots and under the influence of depth was inappreciable."

The conditions under which the maximum speed may be obtained have now been carefully worked out, and a knowledge of them is evidently of the highest value to commanders of small boats such as destroyers, for each of which there is a depth corresponding to minimum speed for each degree of power under which she is operated. Mariner, an English authority, states that the most unfavorable depth at which a destroyer of the so-called "River" class can be run is that represented by dividing the square of the speed in knots by 11.3. Thus, for instance, when one of these boats is running at a speed of 25 knots she should avoid depths approximating $625 \div 11.3$, or 55 feet, either shallower or deeper water being preferable. Barnaby calculates that for such boats the best depth is either 29 feet or above 135 feet. These results agree with those of actual practice. Calculation on the same basis indicates that one of the largest destroyers—about 800 tons—would do best in water about 36 feet or about 170 feet deep. All these results the writer finds especially interesting, because they show the value of scientific analysis applied to observation. He concludes with the following note:

"One more point brought out by Mr. Barnaby may be alluded to in bringing our notice of this interesting study to a conclusion. The curves Mr. Barnaby plotted showed that, while the resistance remained practically constant in depths above that . . . of minimum resistance in deep water, the resistance varies very rapidly with small variations of depth on either side of the critical depth in shallow water. The moral of this is that trials should be run in deep water, for it is evidently very difficult, if not impossible, to find a measured mile with a constant depth of water—remembering the variations due to tide—where the soundings are just those required for each different type of ship at each speed. . . . In the meantime it may be pointed out that data obtained from steam trials of vessels, made in depths of water other than that required for giving normal results in deep water, are very untrustworthy as a guide for calculations designed to determine the power required for similar vessels of different dimensions or speeds."

DANGERS OF PRESCRIBING BY TELEPHONE.

THAT the practice of prescribing by telephone, that is, of thus transmitting the prescription to a druggist orally, instead of committing it to writing, is dangerous, and has been attended with serious—even fatal—results, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, February). He says:

"Another and most deplorable warning has recently been given druggists against receiving prescriptions, at least, those containing lethal ingredients, by telephone. Briefly stated, the facts are these: A druggist who kept a 'general store' in Granite City, Ill., was telephoned to by a physician in St. Louis to give a certain patient one-eighth of a grain of morphine sulphate at bedtime. The druggist was temporarily absent and the message was received by his son, a lad of thirteen or fourteen years old, who knew nothing of pharmacy, and who misunderstood the message. The consequence was, to be brief, the lad gave the patient an overdose of morphine—'four cubes of one grain each,' from the effects of which, of course, the patient died, leaving a widow and nine orphan children.

"The coroner's jury held the doctor, the druggist and the boy responsible for the death of the patient. Of the verdict, however, we do not care to speak. It is of the danger, the fearful responsibility, that one assumes when he ventures to act upon the mere authority, or *alleged* authority, of a physician in a case of this kind. We say 'alleged authority,' for who at one end of a telephone circuit can tell with certainty who is talking at the other end, be it only a block away? How can the pharmacist *know* that it is a physician who is ordering morphine, or atropine or any other scheduled poison, to be delivered to anyone who may call for it? True, he may 'recognize the voice,' but one can readily foresee cases, like the present, for instance, where it might be vastly to the advantage of 'the voice' not to materialize, in fact, to deny having given the order, or even having been present at the telephone, and unless there was present some witness, who could gainsay him?

"Aside from this feature of the question, there are others which should banish the telephone, in its present imperfect condition, as a conveyor of prescriptions. Some persons, notably those with false teeth, make themselves understood only with great difficulty or not at all. Defects of hearing contribute to its inefficiency as a bearer of exact messages. All things considered, we urge upon our readers to refuse to compound any prescriptions received through the telephone, save those for simple and harmless ingredients, and these only at the risk of those for whom they are intended or the person sending the message."

"Telegraphy, in mimic representation, has for many years had a place on the stage," says *The Western Electrician*, "and play-goers can easily recall not a few dramatic climaxes in which the ticker or the operator's room or the crosscountry construction played a conspicuous part. Some of these plays, like the well-known 'Secret Service,' with its readily remembered telegraph scene, were meritorious productions and received the applause of theater frequenters of the better grade. But the newer 'wireless,' which has of late made its appearance on the stage, appears to be restricted to melodrama as yet. Billboards bear gaudy pictures of alleged space-telegraph stations with aerials shaped like a pantograph spitting fire into the atmosphere in the most terrifying and absurd fashion. This is, we are told, 'the famous wireless telegraphy scene—the first production on any stage.' It is conceivable that 'wireless' episodes could be deftly woven into legitimate drama. Indeed, a story built around the war correspondents' use of space-telegraphy from their despatch boats during the Russo-Japanese war might be thrilling and true to the fact. But the melodramatic 'wireless' of the forked-lightning variety is merely tiresome. The 'first production' of such trash might well be the last."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CATHOLIC COMMENT ON THE FRENCH CHURCH RIOTS.

"NO worse tyranny has ever outraged conscience since Nero lit his gardens with the burning bodies of the early Christians," exclaims *The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo), in its editorial comment upon the recent violent proceedings connected with making the government inventory of church property in France. "Only the devil himself, aided by a Parisian apostate," the same paper adds, "could devise such damnable procedure." And the general attitude of the Catholic press in this country toward the incidents in question is one of equally sincere, if less vehemently expressed, indignation. This indignation, it appears, has its root not in the mere fact that government officials have been empowered to make an inventory of all church properties, but in the report that these officials have violated the so-called tabernacle, the receptacle above the altar in which is kept the ciborium containing the Host. "One might as well attempt to desecrate the individual conscience of Catholics who glory in the thought

THE LAST PAPAL ALLOCUTION (WHITE BOOK).

The eldest daughter of the church throws up the Concordat and gets into bad company.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

that they are the sons of martyrs, as break through the tabernacle, where dwells their sacramental God," says the paper previously quoted.

The Western World (Catholic, Des Moines) thinks that "there is not a man or woman of any religious body who reveres his or her faith who is not able to appreciate the sentiment of these French Catholics who resent what they consider a legalized outrage." It suggests further that "the success of the infidel government of France has most likely been sowing a whirlwind which may yet engulf that country in civil and religious strife which will shock the world." As giving substance to this possibility we cite the following statements made by Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, president of the Catholic Trust Society, in an interview with a representative of the New York *Tribune:*

"When it shall become necessary for the Catholics of France to resist the intrusions of the French Government upon their sanctuaries, even to civil war, they will be sustained by the Catholics, priests and laity, of the entire world. . . .

"Leading Catholics of the United States and other great countries feel that the time has come when the Catholics of France must resist the French Government, unless they wish to bear the stigma of poltroons and cowards.

"The action of the Government agents in attempting to break into the tabernacles is the frenzied performance of infidels and atheists who are aiming to destroy Christianity. It is a persecution of the meanest and lowest type, worse than any inflicted by the pagans of Rome. It is the extremity of tyranny and sacrilege to break open these tabernacles, where, Catholics believe, the body of God is contained. It is equivalent to the action of the Jews in crucifying Christ. . . . I am fully persuaded that any degree of resistance necessary to save the tabernacles from violence is justifiable, even if the defenders are obliged to have recourse to extreme violence, or a civil war. Believing that Christ is truly present in his holy sacrament, we Catholics are the guardians of the body of our Lord. It would be betraying a most sacred trust not to be willing to defend that holy Presence, even at the risk of life."

The Pilot (Catholic, Boston) ventures the prediction that "no more brilliant example of human stupidity and folly, masquerading under the title of statesmanship, will ever be seen than the present exhibition in France." A division, it points out, has been caused along religio-political lines, "the worst division which can exist for a people." We read further:

"The end no man can foresee, because submission on the part of the Catholics is taken as satisfaction, and fresh exactions are made. Resistance through the ballot box is as possible for them as political preferment is possible for the blacks of the South. Resistance through the only way left will be crushed out by police and troops. So the only hope for religious freedom in France seems to be in revolution."

THE TRI-CHURCH UNION.

YET another significant church union movement in this country has reached a stage where consummation seems practically assured. "Half a dozen years ago," remarks the New York *Independent*, "scarce anything would have seemed more unlikely than a union of the Congregationalists, the United Brethren, and the Methodist Protestants." Nevertheless, commissioners from these three bodies, at a recent conference in Dayton, Ohio, have decided that such a union, the outlines of which they have already agreed upon, is feasible.

As it will be some two years before the national conferences of the three denominations meet, it is stated that meanwhile committees will be busy perfecting the plan, which, when passed upon by the national conferences, will go before the State conferences for final action.

The Independent points out that such union requires the sinking of prejudice and of any jealousy or suspicion of advantage taken, and implies mutual confidence and some little concession. "But the spirit of union," it adds, "is in the very air we breathe."

From the same source we take the following information in regard to the uniting denominations:

"These are all rather strong bodies. The Congregationalists have nearly 700,000 communicants, and they are strong along the line of the northernmost States. The United Brethren number 260,000 communicants, and the Methodist Protestants about 200,000; and their strength is in the Middle States. The United Brethren were a split from the German Reformed Church, and the Methodist Protestants from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both these churches are in methods and polity much like the Methodist Episcopal Church, but both make much of the liberty of the local church. The United Brethren have bishops, but they are only superintendents chosen to serve four years.

"These two bodies and the Congregationalists have been quite unconsciously coming closer together in their methods. The Congregationalists have been developing a superintendency, under various names, and a stronger organization. On the other hand, these two denominations have been modifying their itinerancy, and have removed the limitations to the pastoral term. Even so, it is a surprising thing that they should come together; yet what is surprising, now that in Canada the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists are joining hands in one denomination, the United Church of Canada?"

We read further:

"There are a dozen smaller denominations that might well fol-

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low in the same union. There is no valid reason for their separation. Several are, we are glad to say, being drawn into the great Presbyterian Church, even as the planet Jupiter draws or swallows the comets into its mass. And is it at all sure that the three great Baptist bodies, with several smaller offshoots, are to be kept long apart? And when will the spirit of grace allow the dozen or two Lutheran bodies to coalesce? And is it beyond hope that the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists, with so much in common, may find some way to join their mighty forces into a mightier union? And how long will Northern and Southern Methodists, or Northern and Southern Presbyterians, harbor their mutual jealousies? Why cannot those who can unite in the presence of a common enemy in the foreign field, as in China and Japan and India, unite here in the sympathy of common service and love? Let this example stir up other Christian bodies to go and do likewise."

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY AND POLEMICAL RECONCILIATION.

THE founding of home missions in Germany and the multiplication of deaconesses through the efforts of Johann Heinrich Wichern has done much to allay sectarian bitterness and reconcile opposing schools of theological thought, says the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). Wichern, we are told, founded the Rauhes Haus near Hamburg, in 1833, for the sheltering and teaching of neglected children, connected with which is a training school for religious workers. This religious enterprise was afterward enlarged to the Innere Mission, which carried on rescue work and promoted the spread of the deaconess movement throughout the country. The writer in the *Grenzboten* (in which all articles are anonymous) points out that the effect of this philanthropic and practical activity went further than merely the accomplishment of such works of mercy. It leavened the whole mass of Christianity in Protestant and Roman Catholic Germany, and by engaging those of keen polemical antagonism in the relief of widespread suffering, irreligion and social degradation, furnished them with a common ground of sympathy in which theological differences were forgotten, or at least partly reconciled. The author of the article dwells especially on this point, and says:

"The Evangelical Church has from the beginning been somewhat too much of a theological church. So far was this the case that during the first half of the nineteenth century it has very frequently happened that the whole life and activity of this church was absorbed by theological inquiry and speculation, and by the controversies in which theologians engaged in disputing either among themselves or with the divines of other religious bodies. It is, however, a subject of congratulation that with the institution of deaconess training schools, and the founding and spread of the Innere Mission, a most salutary reaction has set in. From decade to decade practical philanthropic work, and effort for the amelioration of society in every class of life have more and more occupied the attention of the church and have been crowned with an increasing harvest of success."

This movement, the writer says, is in fact a revival of primitive Christianity, and tends distinctly to the reconciliation of religious parties without in any way compromising the speculative differences of each. He proceeds to say:

"This new initiative implies not merely a return to the essential spirit of original Christianity. It also brings about a mutual understanding of individual views among those whose dogmatic antagonisms it overcomes, or at least accommodates to each other, without at all ignoring them. Further, those who may be theologically divided, Protestants and Catholics, can join hands in practical work of beneficence without compromising their individual convictions. Without this co-operation in works, such religious convictions too often lead to nothing else but barren and pernicious disputations."

The writer cites the speeches and reflections of those who attended the recent congress of the Innere Mission, in which the principle was acknowledged that all religious differences vanish, and all polemical rancor is allayed in the face of social sufferings and evils which all who call themselves Christians are bound to join hearts and hands in alleviating. He lays particular emphasis upon the remarks of the learned Lutheran theologian, Dr. Hauck, and upon those of Dr. Pank, another leading delegate at the congress. They both looked upon the work of the Innere Mission, apart from the material and evangelistic results of its activities, as of national importance in the reconciliation of religious factions in Germany. To quote:

"A motion was put forth by Dr. Hauck, in the session held on September 26, in support of which two other speakers remarked that the existence of religious division in Germany was a calamity and that the aggravation of religious differences was a menace to the unity of the nation. The Mission, it was added, whose labors went on side by side with similar Roman Catholic undertakings, promoted a mutual understanding and mutual sympathy between those of warring creeds, and served as a peacemaker. The congress accordingly passed the following resolution: 'There is a much wider difference involving a much greater peril to the unity of the nation between the religious in life and the irreligious in life than between those of merely opposing views.' Dr. Pank uttered on this subject the following remarkable words: 'We must, alas, acknowledge the existence of confessional differences among us, and the consequent conflict is inevitable. But this makes it all the more plainly our national duty not to enter the conflict with poisoned weapons. If in the department of scientific and literary discussion the combat is carried on with the sword of the Spirit and the power of the truth, in the department of practical good works a holier type of mutual emulation will go on among us for the betterment of humanity and its elevation to a loftier plane of life.' This shows that our people long divided by confessional differences are on the way to the realization of a better state of thought."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FUTURE RIVALS OF CHRISTIANITY.

WHAT Christianity has most to dread in the future is the rivalry of other religions, rather than atheistic antagonisms, says Mr. W. H. Mallock in his remarkable volume on "The Reconstruction of Religious Belief." This rivalry will exist in the form of an appropriation of some of the choicest pearls of the Christian faith and the placing them in a new setting. In combatting its rival, Christianity will find itself no longer endeavoring to meet scientific objections to religion, but will have to return to the position which it originally occupied when it conquered the Western world. That position, he explains as being not a "victory over atheism or anything resembling the negations of modern science," but a victory over "other religions which it showed to be less valid than itself in interpreting and ministering to the moral needs of mankind." The ascendency of Christianity for the future, he argues, can continue only on condition that it continues to meet the demands of human nature. The crux of the difficulty will reside in the fact that "the same conditions that will give renewed freedom to Christianity will also give renewed freedom . . . to any other form of religion which may plausibly hope to compete with it, and will arm the opponents of Christianity with a variety of new weapons." Christianity and its rivals will conceive of man's relations to the Deity in one of three ways: first as a son to a benevolent but offended Father; or as a brother or ally to a power superior, but cognate to himself; or as a lover aspiring towards union with some mysterious beloved. Mr. Mallock defines and enlarges as follows:

"The first attitude represents faith, the sense of sin, self-chastisement; the second represents gnosis, power, self-discipline; the third represents beauty, love, self-fulfilment. The first is, as need hardly be said, the Christian. The second and third have been exemplified, either together or separately, in various movements and tendencies, and in the men who have led and represented them. So far as individuals are concerned, both were represented by Goethe; and Goethe may be taken as a symbol, though doubtless a very incomplete one, of the kind of religion with which, in some form or other, the Christian conception of religion will have hereafter to contend. Indeed, both of the conceptions which Goethe united in himself Christianity has encountered

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already as animating two hostile movements, one of these being the humanistic movement of the Renaissance, the other the scientific movement of the past hundred years. Now both these, let the churches view them as they may, have taught traditional Christianity one lesson at all events—namely, that it was too narrow to contain, recognize, and provide for many of the important elements of civilized human nature. Men having for centuries consented to look on the flesh as vile, broke as though from a dream to see that the limbs of Apollo had a glory of their own which was preferable to the grotesque emaciations of the anchorite, and Venus in marble and on canvas rose a second time from the sea. Men having been content for centuries to accept the explanation of the universe which ignorant authority had deduced from the legends of an Oriental tribe, began at last to seek for the truth of things by interrogating the universe itself: and the traditional cosmogeny of the churches collapsed like a house of cards. The churches by slow degrees have partially understood the situation, and have sought to regain their ascendency by making terms with the enemy; nor can it be said that their efforts have been wholly without success. There is much in modern culture and there is much in modern science which by this time they have formally accepted and have actually been able to assimilate. The acceptance and the assimilation, however, are as yet partial only; and it remains to be seen how far they can be carried, without a surrender by Christians of all that is peculiar to their creed. Two of the main difficulties which Christianity will encounter in its efforts at self-expansion are these: one may be summed up in the question of how far it will be possible for the educated modern mind to identify the Galilean carpenter, however noble his nature, with the universal cosmic Mind which has dwelt in all the nebulæ as they globed themselves into all the worlds, has animated the evolutionary feud through which the strong have survived the weak, and was the author of the very conditions under which he was put to death; the other may be summed up in the question of how far it will be possible for men, knowing what they now know of their origin, to look on themselves as a race degraded by some primeval fault of its own, and only able to escape, by being sprinkled with a chemical compound, from the misfortune of deserving death for the involuntary crime of being alive."

If the contest, says Mr. Mallock, were to lie between Christianity and no religion at all, "Christianity would, in spite of its intellectual difficulties, need but little modification in order to insure its survival." The eclecticism which it has need to fear as a dangerous rival "will appropriate from Christianity its humanitarian virtues, something of its spiritual exaltation, much of its spiritual refinement; but looking at the origin of man in the light of secular science, it will, while recognizing the existence and the riddle of evil, accept it as something which is to be outgrown rather than atoned for, and which God deplores on man's account rather than resents on his own; and will consequently make of religion a movement towards strength, beauty and happiness, rather than a humble submission to the discipline of deserved pain." The writer declines the responsibility of declaring which type of religion is likely to prevail ultimately. But which ever prevails, he adds, will do so, "owing to the same causes in virtue of which Christianity has prevailed hitherto." To quote further:

"Christianity has prevailed for so many centuries and among so many nations, because, while its cosmogeny, its anthropology, and its doctrinal system in general, has satisfied the human intellect during past conditions of knowledge, its moral and spiritual teaching has satisfied even more completely the moral and spiritual needs of all men, from kings to beggars. If it is to retain its ascendency, it must continue to fulfill the same functions; but in order to do this it must enlarge both its intellectual and its moral borders, purging its doctrines, on the one hand, of the now intolerable imagery derived from the old geocentric vision of things; and taking to its heart, on the other hand, ideals of knowledge, culture, mundane progress, and enjoyment, which hitherto it has but barely tolerated, when it has not positively denounced them. If Christianity fails to effect this self-enlargement—or in other words, in proportion to the strength of those civilizing impulses which it leaves unsanctioned and unprovided for—its ascendency will inevitably decline; and the new wine must be trusted to find for itself new bottles."

A "MODERN" SERMON.

THE most discussed "case" in the Protestant Church of Germany is that of Pastor Heinrich Römer, who as an applicant for a vacant pulpit in the Rhenish city of Reinscheid, on invitation preached a sermon on the text, John 6: 67, sqq., which is on all sides regarded as typical of what advanced theology consistently will do when applied to pulpit work. The first part of this sermon was devoted to a dogmatical-historical exposition of the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, and the speaker had the following to say:

"In order to understand fully the development of the church doctrine of the divinity of Christ it is necessary to trace its genesis back to the beginning. This doctrine has emanated from two sources, one being Old Testament Jewish, and the other Greek and heathen. Let us examine the latter first. We are all acquainted with the fact that in their mythological legends the Greeks and the Romans and other nations of antiquity speak of certain persons as the sons of the Gods. An example of this is Hercules, the Greek hero, who is the son of Jupiter and an earthly mother. Other examples are Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, who are pictured as the sons of Mars and a human virgin mother. The same claim is put forth in reference to Cyrus, the great king of the Persians, also to Alexander the Great, Augustus, and the great founder of an Oriental religion, Buddha. All those men who performed greater deeds than those which human beings usually do are regarded by antiquity as of divine origin. This Greek and heathen notion has been applied to the New Testament and churchly conception of the person of Jesus. We must remember that at the time when Christianity sprang into evidence, Greek culture and Greek religion had spread over the whole world. It is accordingly nothing remarkable that the Christians took from the heathens the highest religious conceptions that they possessed and transferred them to Jesus. They accordingly called him the son of God and declared that he had been supernaturally born of a virgin. This is the Greek and heathen influence which has determined the character of the account given in Matthew and Luke concerning the birth of Jesus. It was the purpose in this way to express that which was great, holy and divine, that which could not be grasped or explained in his character."

Naturally the average Christian reader will wonder of what religious or homiletical value such a conception of Jesus would be to a congregation. In order to show this the whole second part of the sermon tries to demonstrate that Christianity loses nothing from a religious point of view by discarding the doctrine of the divinity of Christ. The second part consists of an enthusiastic laudation of the ideal man, and religious hero and genius, Jesus; his perfect purity of character, his words of love and grace, his work and his sufferings all to serve as an inspiring impulse to men to follow such a model example and pattern. The whole culminates in this prayer which reads:

"O Lord, to whom can we go but to thee? To thee, who hast taught us to see that which is divine in man. Yea, thou shalt determine our lives, for thou art our Lord and our King, thou Holy One of God! O thou Son of God and Son of Man, thou first born among many brethren, make us like unto thee, make us thy brethren and cause us all to become the Sons and Daughters of the Heavenly Father."

Naturally, conservative church papers are not slow in pointing out the glaring inconsistency in the teachings of Römer. Among these the *Alte Glaube*, of Leipsic, No. 14, emphasizes the fact that the speaker does not seem to recognize that he is guilty of blasphemy when he prays to a being of whom he has just argued that he is not divine. If Jesus is only a human being, says the writer, then it is a sin to pray to him, for prayer is addressed only to him who is divine in origin and character. In fact, it is stated further, advanced theology consistently must put an end to all prayer to Christ, and if modern theology is correct, then the church must cease addressing in prayer him whom it worships as its saviour.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

WHO IS TO POLICE MOROCCO?

THE Morocco conference now sitting at Algeciras is occupying the European press of all nationalities, and every single paper comes to the conclusion that the crucial snag has been struck, and that is—who is to command and control the disciplinary

A NEW HEAD, BUT THE SAME BODY.
The face of Fallières replaces that of Loubet, but the form and policy of the French government remain the same.
—*Tribuna Illustrata* (Rome).

forces thro which alone the fine program concerning contraband arms and legal imposts is to be carried out? The comic Italian paper *Fischietto*, of Turin, narrows down the discussion to a mere cocking-main between the eagle of Germany and the rooster of France. Germany, we are told, would be glad to entrust the policing of the Shereefian empire to any one but France—to Italy, for instance, or even to some small neutral Power, such as Holland or Switzerland, who would not be tempted to undertake absolute possession of the Sultan's territory. Altho Italy has been actually proposed, Italian statesmen absolutely repudiate a proposition which will place the government of the peninsula between the anvil and sledge-hammer of such Powers as, say, France and Germany. All at present is undecided, and even the Sultan of Morocco has not given his opinion on the matters virtually settled. Henri Rochefort consulted a notable diplomat of the Quai d'Orsay, the French Foreign Office, on this subject, who was inclined to contemplate the possibility of failure for the conference, not only on account of a deadlock on the police question between France and Germany, but because of the Maghzen's unwillingness to accept its decision. The result would be, says this diplomat, merely the continuance of the *status quo*.

The Parisian journal *Matin* boldly claims that France is the proper authority to police the North African kingdom, and enlarges the idea as follows: "France seeks this special responsibility because of her paramount interest in the neighborhood and the proximity of the Algerian frontier; she has demanded this Commission, and Germany has recognized her claims." On the other hand, the German delegate, Mr. de Radowitz, thinks that different sections of the territory should be placed under the guardianship of different nations, but the *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris), mentioning this fact, adds:

"If this proposition were accepted it needs no prophet to see how impossible it would be for the Sultan to secure its practical realization. In a few years things would have to be begun over again, unless the views of Germany, modified by experience, would admit of France's undertaking to police the whole of Morocco."

This opinion is shared by the London *Standard*, which says:

"Some tentative proposals have been made to the effect that Spain—within a defined zone—or Italy elsewhere should be invited to undertake the work. Those who consider the matter in good faith and in full view of the local data, see grave objections to any divisions of the responsibility. On the other hand, nothing could be more fraught with peril—to the prospect of European good will, as well as to the amelioration of Moroccan affairs—than an absolute failure to reach a settlement. The simple circumstance that the conference was convened, implies that the position was intolerable. But if the proceedings end without any common determination of the main issue, a reversion to the *status quo* will prove dangerous in the extreme. An indefinite prolongation of the friction, a disposition on one side to find in every contingency an opportunity for recourse to pin pricks, and on the other a perpetual apprehension of annoyance, cannot be contemplated with equanimity."

Even the *Hamburger Nachrichten* disbelieves in the internationalization of the military control in Morocco and hints somewhat vaguely at a compromise measure. It says:

"The German view that Morocco could be saved from the condition of Tunis by making its police a joint international institution, may seem logical, but experience has proved its impracticability. The example of Egypt, Crete, and Macedonia are cases in point, and the majority of the delegates at the conference are of the opinion that a compromise between the German and French proposals may be hit upon, by which a way may be found out of the present difficulty."

One of the compromising expedients suggested is mentioned by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which editorially states that the whole official press of Germany think that the German Government will in no case consent that France be empowered to organize and control the police in Morocco. This journal further states that Germany's intention of conferring the police power on some neutral nation will have the support of the United States, Austria and Italy. Even Russia will make no objection. It is added that the candidates for the commission of police will be Switzerland and Holland. According to other accounts, Italy has actually been offered the work. The *Tribuna* (Rome) says:

"Two weeks ago the Roman representative of the most active of the Powers at the conference proposed to the Government at Rome that Italy should undertake the policing of Morocco. The Italian Government received the offer cautiously and coldly. France and Germany must agree on the point before Italy could consider the matter, and under no other conditions could the Government entertain a proposal entailing such grave responsibilities."

The *Giornale d'Italia* says that the Government ought not to consider it as the special mission of Italy to organize a local gendarmerie which would merely excite hatred without gaining anything thereby, and the *Italia* (Rome) bluntly declares that were Italy to accept such a task she would find herself fatally caught between the sledge hammer of a friend and the anvil of an ally. Prudence and wisdom counsel the avoidance of such false and perilous positions.

The *Journal des Debats* (Paris) sums up in a calm tone the points of the dilemma, and states clearly and finally the position taken by France as follows:

"No one knows how the views of France and Germany are to be reconciled with regard to the question of police. Happily the feeling prevails that the French delegation will not bend themselves to the internationalization, under whatever disguise, of the police control. Such an international police might prove a constant menace to our possessions in North Africa. The special position taken by France is clearly understood."

The *Petit Parisien* speaks more openly in the following words:

"It is in the full light of the conference, and before assembled Europe, that the problem of organizing the Moroccan police can and ought to be solved. It is to be hoped that the German

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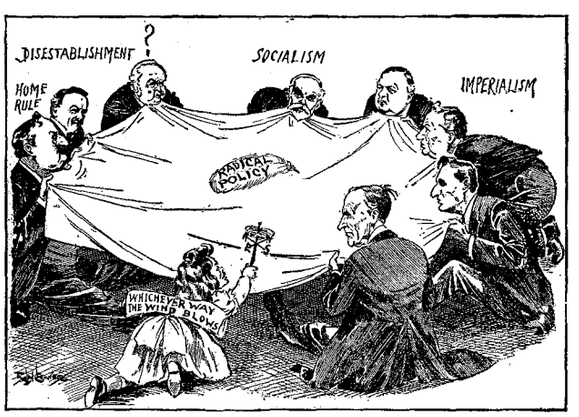
delegates will submit to their colleagues the exact views of their Government on this delicate question, and will even define their position at the beginning of the discussion, a discussion which will be rendered the less arduous and thorny the sooner each Power publishes its program."

Strange to say, Germany's position and Germany's program are made public, not at Algeciras, but at Berlin and Carlsruhe, and even the London *Times*, speaking of the conference, says that "the impenetrable features of the Berlin Sphinx remain as inscrutable as ever"; to which the Paris *Matin* adds: "As to the attitude of Germany, it is not even a fog—it is a Chinese wall that faces us in impenetrable darkness."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS MR. BALFOUR A LOST LEADER?

THAT a balanced estimate of men and measures is absolutely obscured by political partisanship is amply proved by the newspaper reflections on the recent election in England. According to the *Westminster Gazette* (London, Liberal) the present Prime Minister is "a man of bulldog tenacity"; while the *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London, Conservative) characterizes him as a "flaccid invertebrate." Now that Mr. Arthur Balfour has recovered a seat in Parliament, through the courtesy of one of his followers, who resigned to make a place for him, his capacity for leading the Conservative party is being discussed with many varied observations on his character and ability. *The Saturday Review* (London) says his unfitness for leadership is shown by the fact that he had nothing to administer to the sorrows of those represented by a deputation of the unemployed but a dose of "Scotch philosophy," while other papers applaud him for receiving them at all. The Socialist paper *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) declares that he failed because "in England people require, before all things, decision of character in a leader." The London *Times* pronounces his defeat "a protest against dilettantism in politics," while the London *Economist* thinks that his exclusion from the House of Commons would render it "the poorer through the absence of, without doubt, one of the finest intellects that have ever been applied to modern politics."

The general idea seems to be that Mr. Balfour has forfeited his leadership of the Conservatives through his failure to fall in



A LIBERAL CABINET MEETING.
—*The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London).

with the views of the tariff reformers. Others proclaim Mr. Chamberlain as the coming man, though his age, 70, says one journal, renders him unadapted for leading a cabinet. *The Morning Post* (London, Conservative, Tariff Reformer) says:

"Until the present the followers of Mr. Balfour have joined hands with the followers of Mr. Chamberlain across the deep gulf which separates them. Will Mr. Balfour now lead a number of his supporters across the bridge which still exists, and, as leader of one united party, take his place at Mr. Chamberlain's side? Tariff reformers want a direct answer to that question."

The Pall Mall Gazette (London, Conservative) thinks that the question of leadership will naturally solve itself, and that the paper above quoted is possibly cutting matters too close to the quick in opening the question. It adds:

"Mr. Balfour resigned office because of Unionist divisions on the fiscal question, and the preponderance of tariff reformers in

CHARITABLE PERSONS ARE APPEALED TO TO MAKE VACANCIES FOR SEVERAL SAD CASES OF WANT OF EMPLOYMENT CAUSED BY ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES

A DEPUTATION OF UNEMPLOYED.

SIR CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: "Arthur Balfour, a philanthropic gentleman in the city, is, at great inconvenience to himself, making a situation for you,—you are very fortunate. With regard to the rest of the deputation, I am afraid, gentlemen,—and in this I have the full concurrence of my Right Hon. Friend,—I can do nothing for you. You will have to wait with exemplary patience for vacancies as they arise."
—*Punch* (London).

the lists published to-day may possibly make him feel compelled to retire from the leadership of the party upon the same grounds. But there is no necessity for pressing such considerations at this juncture."

The London *Globe* (Conservative) thinks that this is no time for concealing from Mr. Balfour what his party think about him. His party want tariff reform, a question on which he has vacillated and hedged until they are weary of his indecision. He has only one course to take, which is prescribed as follows:

"The verdict given by the constituency he is about to represent in favor of tariff reform is unexampled in its history. The party of which he is the leader wants three tariff reformers for every one which is bound by the half-sheet of note paper. These are plain facts, and unless Mr. Balfour realizes them and accepts their logical consequences it will be impossible for him to rally the shattered legions and lead them to a successful attack."

An ex-M. P. (Unionist), writing to the London *Standard*, says:

"Patriotism must come before our courtesy to the individual, and I believe I am not overstating the case when I say that the Unionist member of Parliament who allows his feeling of personal regard for Mr. Balfour (which I am sure animates all) to lead him into supporting the right honorable gentleman's continued leadership will be acting traitorously, not only to the party, but to the empire."

After dwelling upon "Mr. Balfour's many admirable and lofty qualities as a scholar and gentleman," he concludes:

"Mr. Balfour does not to-day, at all events, possess the special qualifications which will enable a statesman to lead the Unionist party back to power, and bring about the accomplishment of its program for the protection and strengthening of the empire."

A "Nonconformist Unionist," writing to the *Standard*, talks of Mr. Balfour's "fatuous leadership," and says that "all long for the inspiration of Mr. Chamberlain," and another correspondent of the same London daily declares, after repudiating Mr. Balfour's claims, that "the party now wants a real leader, with a definite clear-cut policy, and it knows where to find him."

On the other hand, the *Yorkshire Post* does not agree with the above stated preference for Mr. Chamberlain, and declares that the question of leadership is one for Mr. Balfour to decide. Thus:

"It will be necessary for Mr. Balfour not only to say that he

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is leader, but to insist that he shall be followed. The party need unity of action, and it can only find this concentration under the man who is, as Mr. Gibbs said, 'The only fit leader of the Unionist party, at any rate, the best leader of the Unionist party.'"

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

AN earnest cry of warning is raised in the *Quarterly Review* (London) against the reckless extravagance with which the British Government is carried on, and the very serious increase of taxation. The average householder, we are told, is overtaxed, and the machinery of government is too heavy and too costly for the practical requirements of the country; meanwhile the army is not in a condition of effective equipment, and all the big cities of the land are staggering under enormous loads of debt, of which they have no prospect of being relieved. Says the anonymous writer:

"The average householder, called upon to meet what appear to be insatiable demands for taxes and rates, asks whether he obtains the value for money. He has only dim perceptions of how it is disbursed. He abandons as hopeless all attempts to understand the mysteries of administration or to fathom the bottomless pit of expenditure. He reads in the daily papers of millions being voted by a handful of members in the House of Commons in a few minutes, and with little or no discussion, for purposes said to be imperative. He may take a casual glance at one of the plethoric blue-books issued by the ton every year; but the details are bewildering, and the columns of figures repellent. He sees gigantic edifices arising in Whitehall, and is told that they are intended to accommodate hundreds of clerks in some branch of Dickens's 'circumlocution office.' He is confronted all over the country by palatial structures known as town-halls, municipal buildings, asylums, hospitals, union-houses, infirmaries, pauper village-schools, and public buildings of various kinds. Their origin, methods of work, and the practical results, are beyond his comprehension. But the unpleasant facts remain that he is paying a war income-tax of a shilling in the pound in a time of peace; that he is assessed for house-duty at eightpence on his rack-rental in addition to a shilling in the pound as property-tax if he happens to own his house; that the indirect imposts on tea and other necessaries are irritating; and that, taking the country as a whole, his local rates have increased fifty per cent. in twenty years, and show no signs of abatement. Less than a generation ago, rates and taxes were about one-sixth of the rent, except in villages, where the proportion was less; they now average nearly one-half the rental, and they threaten to equal it in amount."

Nor is there any adequate return for this expenditure. This is proved, for instance, by the present condition of the army, for which vast sums are voted every year. He cites the speech of Earl Roberts to this effect, as follows:

"Speaking in the House of Lords last July, and at various public functions, Earl Roberts declared that our military forces are not in a position to do the work expected of them. He said that the Boer war had shown the grave imperfections of the military machine, but that nothing had been done to rectify them since the conclusion of peace. Except that the officers and men have had experience of actual warfare, we are as unprepared as we notoriously were in 1899. With the remedies for this condition of things, as suggested by Earl Roberts, the present article is not concerned. The immediate point is that, notwithstanding the enormous and constantly increasing outlay on our military forces, they are proclaimed, on the highest authority, to be inadequate and inefficient."

The country is impoverished, moreover, by the abnormal growth of local municipal debts. Thus:

"The abnormal growth of local debts imperatively calls for the intervention of the Legislature. Dangerous facilities for borrowing have been recklessly used. The amount was a little under 4*l.* per head of the population in 1875, but it is now over 11*l.* Certain cities have attained an unenviable notoriety for the colossal nature of their debts. Reserving London for special mention, we find that Manchester stands first among provincial cities with a debt of 20,250,000*l.*; Glasgow follows, with 16,250,000*l.*; Birmingham owes almost as much, and Liverpool owes 12,500,000*l.* The debts of Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Salford, Cardiff, Nottingham, Huddersfield, Leicester, and Bolton range, in the above order, from 10,500,000*l.* to 3,500,000*l.*; while those of a number of other places range from the lower figure to 1,000,000*l.* The greater part of the loans has been for sewage works and water-supply, for gas and electricity, for parks and recreation-grounds, for the erection of town-halls, schools, workhouses, infirmaries, and hospitals, for roads and tramways, for cemeteries and markets, for libraries, museums, baths and washhouses. Nevertheless, it is probable that, before the terms have expired for which these gigantic loans have been contracted, the gas and electricity works, the methods and sources of water-supply, the system of tramways, the modes of sanitation, will all be superseded, if not rendered useless, by scientific discoveries and practical developments."

The writer proposes rigid economy and fuller parliamentary control for a condition of things which shows a "weakness of national and municipal credit which is fraught with grave danger," and he sets forth as remedial measures the following:

"The exercise of a rigid economy in the great spending departments of the public service, like the army and navy; the restoration of the House of Commons of full financial control; an arrest of the tendency to borrow large sums for local purposes (repayment of which should be spread over not more than thirty years, or one generation); the vast outlay upon experimental and structural works, the rapid growth of officialism, and the craze for municipal trading. There is no heroic method of dealing with the complex difficulties; but it may be urged that the same common-sense and business rules should be applied to national and local expenditure that are considered to be imperative in ordinary life."

MATERIAL ORDER AND MORAL ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

COUNT WITTE modestly boasts that he has crushed the revolution in Russia, says the correspondent of the *Temps* (Paris); and, indeed, we are told that the general situation seems to be, at least, much improved. The railroads are being operated, the workmen have resumed work, life is beginning to return to its even tenor. Yet Witte is threatened with the fate of Plehve, and while reaction makes demonstrations on one side, revolutionary discontent is silently fermenting on the other. To quote the *Temps*:

"Beneath the tattered mantle of repression, we see reaction working, as if alarm accompanied the most ordinary measures of precaution. It seems whimsical that the quiet bourgeoisie should be crying out against the imprisonment of revolutionaries, incendiaries and assassins. People are recalling the fate of Plehve. They are dreading disorder, yet the restoration of order fills them with foreboding. . . . In short, material order has been re-established, while moral anarchy is actually reigning."

The European, and especially the Russian, press dwell upon two especial points, one of which is summed up by Mr. Paul Adam, a well-known French writer in the *Journal* (Paris), who says that Count Witte advised the Czar to publish the liberal manifesto which has never been fulfilled; that the Prime Minister everywhere appoints governors and officials known for their autocratic opinions; and that the nihilists are threatening him with the same fate as befell Plehve. Witte is really the slave of his position, and in every interview refrains from saying anything which might injure his position at Tsarskoe-Selo on the one hand, or, on the other, might hasten the act of the nihilist appointed to be his executioner. The Prime Minister is accordingly in a frightful position, and gives evidence of it by his frequent physical collapses and his threats to retire into private life. To quote Mr. Adam:

"The vulture is ever tearing the heart of this Prometheus chained to the chair of office before the long table covered with newspaper clippings and documents. The destinies of Russia lie

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on that table, in the sheets of manuscript constantly modified according to results arrived at through stormy discussion in the presence of Nicholas II. . . . Witte, the giant who serves as the caryatid supporting the edifice of autocratic power, shows signs of fatigue. His titanic shoulders are giving way. In spite of the admitted loyalty of the troops, the defeat of the Moscow rising, the imprisonment of thousands and thousands of insurgents, and the widespread precautions taken, the rumblings of revolution continue to be heard from all points of the compass."

Witte's delay in fulfilling the promises of the Czar's manifesto of October 30 is not considered to be excused by the words he uttered to Mr. Dillon, of the London *Daily Telegraph,* in a recent interview reported in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). The Premier at that time declared: "The noble and energetic aspiration which three months ago was published by proclamation from the throne, I desire to render a practical reality. This is the Alpha and Omega of my policy; not an iota less, not an iota more." While the proclamation of the Czar announced the coming of the popular representative government, it has never come, says the *Naradnoye Chosyiaistvo* (St. Petersburg), formerly the *Nascha Zhizn,* and adds:

"The country has often heard these words before, but nothing has ever come of them. It has seen and still sees that the meaning of the manifesto has gradually dwindled and will soon be absolutely nothing; it sees that the liberty of the proclamation is a thing which has no existence; that not the slightest legislative freedom has been realized, and that things have grown worse in this respect during the last gloomy year. . . . In this interview he did, however, utter one sentence of actual interest. The Count declared that he was on the point of resigning his office and retiring into private life. Perhaps this was the reason why he gave such a long account of all the public services he was going to render the people in the future."

Referring to this interview, the London *Times* says that the Russian press taunts the Prime Minister for his silence "on the points which it most concerns the nation to know," and continues:

"He says nothing, it is observed, about the fulfillment of the promises which the manifesto contains. He does not state how and when the representatives of the people are to be convoked, or how and when civil liberties are to be bestowed upon them, and they sneer at his profession of good intentions. The 'reforms' are certainly slow in coming, but so, it is only fair to remember, are almost all legislative and administrative measures in Russia. The very fact that the newspapers can rail at the Government with the freedom in which they indulge is itself a sign that things are no longer what they were a very short time ago."

The second point which is calling forth remarks both inside and outside Russia is the openly reactionary position taken by the Czar himself in the course of a meeting with a deputation from the "League of Russian Men." According to the St. Petersburg *Obedinenié* (Reactionary), the Czar accepted for himself and his son the emblems and badges offered by the delegation. He listened attentively to Mr. A. M. Maikoff, brother of the famous poet, who in his speech celebrated the glories and advantages of autocracy. Nicholas II said in reply:

"I will bear, myself, the burden of power which was committed to me in the Kremlin, feeling sure that the Russian people will support me in the task. I will give an account of that power to God alone."

One of the delegates warned the Czar against Witte, and said:

"Have no confidence in him who puts his trust in Freemasons, and in the foreign elements of the population. When the Russian people, after making the sign of the cross, pray to God on behalf of their autocratic Emperor, this prayer is more precious than all the eulogies of newspapers and foreign bankers."

Another speaker condemned the Jews as causers of the present sedition and implored the Czar not to grant them equality before the law, to which he replied, says the newspaper we are citing: "I shall think over it." Referring to this imperial remark the London *Times* says:

"It is striking that the Tsar uttered no word of rebuke against this outburst of bigotry. We cannot suppose that he contemplates going back upon the loud professions of toleration to his subjects of all creeds and races which he has made. But it is ominous that, either from an ill-judged prudence or from lack of moral courage, he neither condemned nor rejected the dangerous counsel so given him. 'I shall think it over,' we are told, were the words with which he received it. If they were really spoken, they cannot but intensify the misgivings which are felt in many quarters as to the real worth of his majesty's liberal professions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TWO CHAMBERLAINS.

Through.

—*Punch* (London).

THE TWO IMPERALISMS.

THE GHOST OF AUGUSTUS (Lord Beaconsfield): "Give me back my legions! What have you done with them?"
JOSEPH VARUS: "Well—I've saved seven of my own men!"

—*The Westminster Gazette.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AFTER ELECTION.

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A FRENCH PICTURE OF GERMAN PATRIOTISM.

THE present ill-feeling for Germany that is entertained in France finds expression in frequent flings at the Kaiser and, indeed, everything Teuton, flings which the Germans take with entire equanimity, however, in view of their source and motive. The latest attack of this sort is a derisive article on German patriotism which appears in the Paris *Correspondant* from the pens of Jeanne and Frederic Regamey. We are informed in this article that the Germans, from their earliest childhood, are educated in contempt for other nations, in admiration for everything that is German, and are taught to look forward to the time when Germany will comprise most of the European territory. These writers contend that German patriotism dates from the year 1870; that up to that time Germany was nothing but a group of hostile, tho nominally united states. The patriotism of Germany, we are told, is well described in the words of Bismarck: "The Germans are no good until they are united either by a common hatred of some other race, or by force; then they are excellent, irresistible, invincible; otherwise they like to do each as he chooses." While in France patriotism is being depreciated by the pacifists and the anti-militarists, who profess to be cosmopolitan in their sentiments and entertain a great admiration for Germany, we read, Germany is the country where patriotism is rampant, and where cosmopolitanism means pan-Germanism. Patriotism is indeed taught to the Germans from the very cradle. The German school books are full of verse and prose eulogies on everything in Germany. To quote the following song:

I am a little German boy, and it gives me joy to say so.
A German man is honest; I am honest and will stay so.
The truth I always want to speak,
The right I always want to seek,
My courage shows my German blood,
My trust in God will keep me good,
For I'm a little German boy, and it gives me joy to say so.

In the same strain is the song called "The German Young Man."

Further quotations are given from a "Description of Germany" written by a professor in the Royal Normal School of Halle. Thus:

"In spite of all the influences which have made attacks upon the severity of our ancient manners, the German has ever cherished a profound sentiment of right, of honor, and morality. The saying of the old writer is always true: 'Among the Germans honor is so sensitive a thing that it is very easily wounded.' For instance, a German who is vicious feels the prick of conscience in quite a different way from the unbridled Latin. The German never loses the feeling that vice is a contradiction to his real nature."

So intense is this patriotic Germanism, according to our writers, that even inanimate things are Germanised, and we read of a German oak, a German ash, a German house. To quote:

"We have seen how educators by a series of trifling devices imprint upon the minds of young people the deep consciousness of their superiority. The conviction is formed that with them everything, virtue, affection, courage, people, trees, mean something that is special, unique, and impossible to be found among any other nation. The consequence has been that the German is filled with a national pride as indestructible as it is unreasonable. Every triumph which he aspires to seems to be naturally his due, and he comes at last to turn over the pages of a literature filled with pan-Germanistic dreams, without doubting for an instant that these will be realised sooner or later."

The next step in educating the young German is to teach him the inferiority of other races—not only the Slavs, Czechs, etc., but especially the French. The French are always represented in the German school-books as vain, fickle, volatile, envious, and perfidious—always bent on persecuting the peaceful Germans. They even depreciate the art, science, and literature of France. Thus Mr. Hummel, who is "a noble German savant," writes as follows in his "Manual of Geography":

"French music is distinguished more by its grace than by its depth of feeling. In painting, a fine judge of French art has said that it is a French characteristic to love the horrible, so that of every three pictures one at least will contain a corpse. The poetry of France, in spite of its incontestable influence on the literature of other countries, appears to pure and undepraved German taste to be too much occupied with the representation of the monstrous or the vulgar. What the French have produced in the domain of science and art may be comprised within a very narrow circle, and the number of people scientifically educated in France is relatively small."

The object of this assiduous cultivation of German patriotism and self-esteem, we read, is a very practical end. It means the conquest of Europe by Germany, and the extension of her colonial empire. Speaking of the German "Manual of Geography" above referred to, these writers say of its author:

"Like all his confreres, he first of all establishes the point that at least a third of France ought justly to be annexed to Germany, since the inhabitants of these provinces are of German origin. They have moreover certain specific qualities due to this ancestry. In Champagne 'We recognise by the numberless blonde heads and blue eyes that we are nearing the German frontier, and we know this also by the serious character of the inhabitants.' The same is the case in Picardy, and even more so in Normandy."

The German writers, however, allow that there are in France some real French Provinces, and this is the way in which Mr. Hummell describes them to the young Germans:

"The Ile-de-France is the core of France, the stuffing of the French pudding. Into this place the foreign invaders drove back the ancient Gallo-Roman tribes, and here the stranger and the foreigner are to be found in fewest numbers. This heart of France, this most corrupt section, is, as it were, the leaven of unsoundness which has been powerful enough to sour and inflate the whole mass. It is here we find the origin of that instability, that fickleness, that want of intelligence, which distinguishes even the most noble classes of the French people. It is in this Gallic center that we meet with the Frenchman of the most ill-made and stunted type, so short indeed that in most cases he scarcely attains the minimum stature required in the French Army."

In a German brochure entitled "Germany at the beginning of the 20th century," the scheme of Germanic conquests is fully developed. In the words of Jeanne and Frederic Regamey:

"After having treated of what the author of this brochure styles the 'senile' policy of Bismarck, as being too timid for his own taste, the anonymous writer sketches the future events which are destined to take place in order that Germany, victorious over almost all European countries, may at last be enabled to occupy the position which belongs to her of right, and which wicked neighbors have hitherto prevented her from enjoying. He explains that now that the great Slav power Russia is utterly crushed and absolutely incapacitated for doing any harm, the Germans will victoriously spread themselves from Moldavia to the Adriatic and the non-German population on this side of the Leytha will be simply and completely driven from their territory. Large sections of territory will also be taken from France and from Russia to form buffer states on our eastern and western frontiers, from which the native population is to be banished."

The final step in the extension of pan-Germanism is summed up by saying, "Then we will extend our colonial empire."

A curious means of cherishing jingoism is the illustrated post card, each with its appropriate poem. In one of these the German emperor is represented in colors, wearing the uniform of an admiral. Underneath is a sonnet predicting that the Germans shall "gain the whole world." "You are the shepherd of the great flock of the people," it declares, "you are the future great people of the earth."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CURRENT POETRY.

Song to the Bell in the Campanile of Ivan Veliky.

BY WILLIAM WATSON.

Toll, thou mighty Moscow Bell;
Mighty news to nations tell.
Old things perish—toll their knell.
Toll, thou mighty Kremlin Bell.

Toll, thou far resounding Bell.
Toll the captive from his cell.
Toll for them that faithful fell.
Toll, thou mighty Moscow Bell.

Toll, thou hollow-booming Bell.
Strong is Wrong, and 'stablisht well.
Stubborn are the forts of Hell;
Toll their fall, thou thunderous Bell.

Toll, with vast and billowy swell,
Toll, thou mighty Kremlin Bell.
Long do men in darkness dwell;
Toll the Dawn, O Moscow Bell.

—*From the London Tribune.*

Three Poems by the Late Paul Laurence Dunbar.

SLOW THROUGH THE DARK.

Slow moves the pageant of a climbing race;
Their footsteps drag far, far below the height,
And unprevailing by their utmost might,
Seem faltering downward from each hard-won place.

No strange swift-sprung exception we; we trace
A devious way through dim, uncertain light,—
Our hope through the long vistaed years, a sight
Of that our Captain's soul sees face to face.

Who, faithless, faltering that the road is steep,
Now raiseth up his drear insistent cry?
Who stoopeth here to spend a while in sleep
Or curseth that the storm obscures the sky?
Heed not the darkness round you dull and deep;
The clouds grow thickest when the summit's nigh.

DEATH SONG.

Lay me down beneaf de willers in de grass,
Whah de branch'll go a-singin' as it pass.
An, w'en I's a-layin' low,
I kin hyeah it as it go,
Singin', "Sleep, my honey, tek yo' res' at las'."

Lay me nigh to whah hit meks a little pool,
An' de watah stan's so quiet lak and cool,
Whah de little birds in spring
Ust to come an' drink an' sing,
An' de chillen waded on dey way to school.

Let me settle we'en my shouldahs draps dey load
Nigh enough to hyeah de noises in de road;
Fu' I t'ink de las' long res'
Gwine to soothe my sperrit bes',
Ef I's layin' 'mong de t'ings I's allus knowed.

LIFE'S TRAGEDY.

It may be misery not to sing at all
And to go silent through the brimming day.
It may be sorrow never to be loved,
But deeper griefs than these beset the way.

To have come near to sing the perfect song
And only by a half-tone lost the key,
There is the potent sorrow, there the grief,
The pale, sad staring of life's tragedy.

To have just missed the perfect love,
Not the hot passion of untempered youth,
But that which lays aside its vanity
And gives thee for thy trusting worship, truth.

This, this it is to be accursed indeed;
For if we mortals love, or if we sing,
We count our joys not by the things we have,
But by what kept us from the perfect thing.

Old France in the New World

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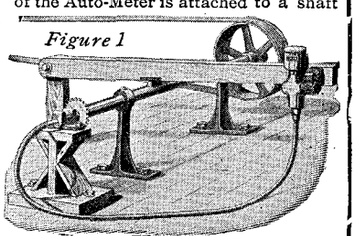
Figure 1

running 200 revolutions per minute. Across this shaft lies a plank which is hinged at one end and has the Auto-Meter attached to the other. Brazed to the shaft is a knob of steel, which at every revolution "bumps" the plank, giving to the Auto-Meter *200 shocks per minute* while it is showing a speed of *50 miles per hour.*

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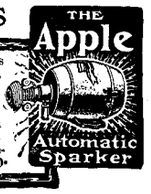

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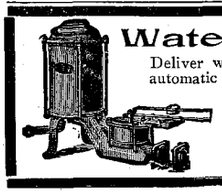

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Song for a Cracked Voice.

BY WALLACE IRWIN.

When I was young and slender, a spender, a lender,
What gentleman adventurer was prankier than I,
Who lustier at passes with glasses—and lasses,
How pleasant was the look of 'em as I came jaunting by!
(But now there's none to sigh at me as I come creaking by.)

Then Pegasus went loping 'twixt hoping and toping,
A song in every dicky-bird, a scent in every rose;
What moons for lovelorn glances, romances, and dances,
And how the spirit of the waltz went thrilling to my toes!
(Egad, it's now a gouty pang goes thrilling to my toes!)

Was I that lover frantic, romantic, and antic
Who found the lute in Molly's voice, the heaven in her eyes,
Who, madder than a hatter, talked patter? No matter.
Call not that little, youthful ghost, but leave it where it lies!
(Dear, dear, how many winter snows have drifted where she lies!)

But now I'm old and humble, why mumble and grumble
At all the posy-linked rout that hurries laughing by?
Framed in my gold-rimmed glasses each lass is who passes,
And Youth is still a-twinkling in the corner of my eye.
(How strange you cannot see it in the corner of my eye!)

—*From McClure's Magazine* (Feb.).

The Soul's Bath.

BY WILLIAM WILFRED CAMPBELL.

At even when the roseate deeps
Of daylight dim from heaven's bars,
The soul her earth-worn garment slips,
And naked stands beneath the stars;

And there unto that river vast,
That mighty tide of night, whose girth
With splendid planets, brimming past,
Doth wash the ancient rim of earth,

She comes and plunges in; and laves
Her weariness in that vast tide,

UNDER WHICH KING

"The More Postum the More Food—the More Coffee the More Poison

The Pres. of the W. C. T. U. in a young giant state in the Northwest says:

"I did not realize that I was a slave to coffee till I left off drinking it. For three or four years I was obliged to take a nerve tonic every day. Now I am free, thanks to Postum Food Coffee.

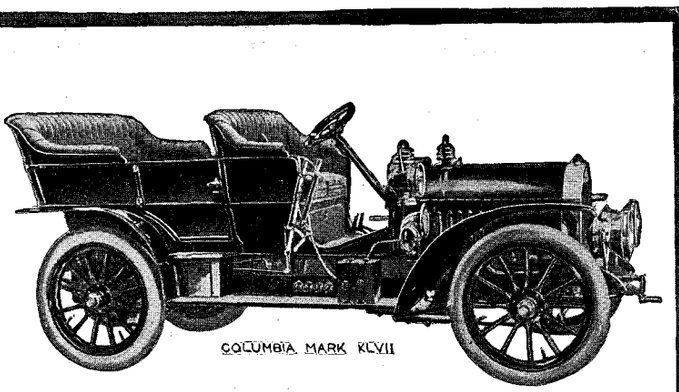
"After finding out what coffee will do to its victims, I could hardly stand to have my husband drink it; but he was not willing to quit. I studied for months to find a way to induce him to leave it off. Finally I told him I would make no more coffee.

"I got Postum Food Coffee, and made it strong—boiled it the required time, and had him read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' that comes in every pkg.

"To-day Postum has no stronger advocate than my husband! He tells our friends how to make it, and that he got through the winter without a spell of the grip and has not had a headache for months—he used to be subject to frequent nervous headaches.

"The stronger you drink Postum the more food you get; the stronger you drink coffee the more poison you get." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.



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Construction for 1906

far surpasses the best work previously put into any motor cars, American or European. We tell all about it in our special illustrated booklets, *"Columbia Chrome Nickel Steel," "Fashioning a Crank Shaft," "Transmission, Etc.,"* and *"Consistent Differences."* Each of these booklets will be found intensely interesting by all who follow the latest advances in automobile building. Mailed on application.

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MARK XLVI 24-28 h. p.; four vertical cylinders; shaft drive; seats five
Price, Standard $3,000
Limousine $4,000

MARK XLVII 40-45 h. p.; four vertical cylinders; double chain drive; seats five, with extra drop seats for two. Price, Standard $4,500
With Victoria, Limousine or Landaulet Body . $5,000 to $5,500

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That life-renewing deep, whose waves
Are wide as night is wide.

Then from the pure translucent flow
Of that unplumbed, invigorate sea,
Godlike in truth's white spirit-glow
She stands unshamed and free.
—*From "Collected Poems"*
(Fleming H. Revell Co.).

PERSONALS.

Russia's Czarina.—Isabel F. Hapgood, an authority on Russian affairs, gives an intimate view of the Empress of Russia in the current *Harper's Bazar*. The portraits of the Empress generally give the impression of "impassiveness and deep melancholy," writes Miss Hapgood, but "they misrepresent her through exaggeration of these characteristics." In fact, we read, she is terribly shy and the circumstances under which she was married and first met her new country-people as her subjects, and has lived ever since, have not decreased her diffidence. The writer adds:

To sum it up in a manner familiar to Americans, I may compare her position to that of the unhappy "new clergyman." He has up-hill work for a long time with his parishioners, who are bewailing the loss of the former rector, and refuse to have their affections won by any merits whatsoever. The Tzaritza had to contend not only with the popularity of the Dowager Empress—a very fascinating woman—but with the limitations imposed on young wives and mothers, who are physically unable to devote themselves to society. For years the Dowager Empress had had no young family to hamper her efforts to render the court gay and provide a "good time" for the aristocracy, who are the chief critics in such cases, as well as the chief adorers. Then, consider the very trying surroundings of her first days in Russia. She had become engaged to the Tzarévitch in the summer of 1894, with all prospects of being able to undergo a long apprenticeship to her new duties (as Tzarévna), in the ordinary course, before being called upon to become the cynosure of all eyes, both at home and abroad. But in the autumn Alexander III suddenly sickened, and the Princess Alix was sent for to his death-bed in the Crimea. After his death, after that heartrending and protracted journey with the funeral train to St. Petersburg, she was married within a week of the terribly trying and exhausting funeral, all the court doffing their deep mourning weeds for that day.

Miss Hapgood goes on to tell of one of her

PRUDENTIAL'S FINE SHOWING.

The annual financial statement of the Prudential Insurance Company has just been issued. The total insurance now in force, according to the report, is $1,170,000,000, a net gain over 1904 of $113,000,000.

This net gain places The Prudential among the first insurance companies of the world in the amount of insurance gained in 1905. The Prudential confines its business to this country.

The total number of policies issued and revived during the year was 1,672,570, making the total number in force, 6,490,515.

The net assets of the company aggregate $107,000,000, while the total liabilities are $91,000,000, leaving a surplus of $16,000,000. The company increased its surplus during 1905 by over $2,750,000. The legal and special reserve to protect policyholders totals $88,000,000, an increase over 1904 of $14,000,000.

During 1905 the company paid out to policyholders $14,000,000, making the total sum paid to policyholders since the organization of the company, including death claims, dividends and matured endowments, $107,000,000.

Reference is made to the decrease in the expense rate, amounting to about two per cent. of the premium income. President John F. Dryden, in submitting the report to the Prudential field staff, says that the voluntary testimony of the company's officers before the Armstrong committee resulted in a strengthened confidence on the part of the public and policyholders in The Prudential.

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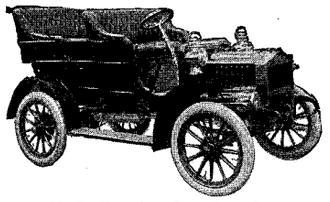
Perfectly Simple Simply Perfect



16-20 H. P. Touring Car, $1450

¶ The first year's sales of "Maxwell" cars surpassed all records for an initial year's output

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Because the Maxwell was built on the firm foundation of **experience** and **common sense.** It was **proved** first and sold **afterwards.**

Because it is **capable:** covering ground with capacity, safety and surety.

Because it is **simple:** obviating the necessity for expert attendance.

Because it is **reliable:** with an ability to travel over any kind of road in any kind of weather.

Because it is **durable:** with the power to resist daily wear and tear, that insures long life and usefulness.

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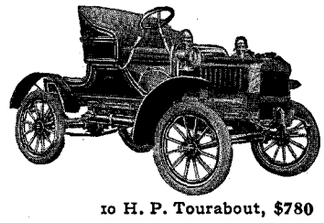

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visits to St. Petersburg, when the future Nicholas II's bride was an engrossing topic of conversation and speculation:

I remember the Tzaritza as a girl of sixteen, shy, with a delicious little awkwardness which added to her grace and charmed irresistibly. She, her father, and her brother (now the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse) came to St. Petersburg to spend the gayest bit of the winter season with the Grand Duchess Sergius. The Tzarévitch was twenty-one, and the most engrossing topic of conversation and speculation that winter, in court circles and elsewhere, was his future bride. Four princesses of Montenegro were in the capital; two in society, having been invited by the Empress to visit her after they had finished their school there the previous spring; two in the aristocratic Smolny Institute for noble girls, the third of them being the present Queen of Italy. A good many people jumped to the conclusion that one of these would become Tzarévna, especially as they already belonged to the Eastern Church, and Alexander III had recently toasted Prince Nicholas of Montenegro (at a banquet in Berlin) as his "only friend in Europe." Among others who assumed it was the Shah of Persia, who came on a visit a little later, and at a court banquet (as one of the court ladies who was present informed me) pointed, most embarrassingly, at a Princess of Montenegro, then at the Tzarévitch, and naïvely inquired, in his faulty French, "Fiancée, Grand Duc?" But there were intrigues, if one may believe what one heard. Not only was the Russian court, in general, opposed to such a match, but Germany had other views, judging from a detailed and decisive discussion of the matter at which I was present, between an emissary from Berlin and a mightily influential court lady, who had direct access to and power with the Imperial family. When spring came, this particular aspect of the question was neatly disposed of: the Grand Duke Peter married the eldest Montenegrin Princess, and shortly afterward the widowed Duke of Leuchtenberg married the second. It was currently reported in St. Petersburg that at the betrothal banquet one of the grand

BETTER THAN PIE

Not Only the New Food But the Good Wife, As Well.

When they brought the new food, Grape-Nuts, into the house the husband sampled it first and said, "It's better than pie!" When it brought back the glow of health to the wife's cheeks, his admiration for it and her was increased, so she says, and the rest of her story follows:

"From childhood I was troubled with constant and often acute indigestion, and when my baby was born it turned out that he had inherited the awful ailment.

"A friend told me of Grape-Nuts, and I invested in a box and began to eat according to directions. It was after only a few days that I found my long abused stomach was growing stronger and that the attacks of indigestion were growing less frequent, and in an incredibly short time they ceased altogether. With my perfect digestion restored came strong nerves, clear, active brain, the glow of health to my cheeks, and I know I was a better wife and mother and more agreeable to live with under the new conditions.

"When the boy came to be 10 months old he developed such an appetite (his dyspepsia disappeared with mine) that his mother's milk was not sufficient for him. He rejected all baby foods, however, till I tried Grape-Nuts food, at Husband's suggestion. The youngster took to it at once and has eaten it daily ever since, thriving wonderfully on it. He now demands it at every meal and was much put out when he dined at a hotel a few days ago because the waitress could not fill his order for Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

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No Tools but the Hands

That's gospel truth, though it sounds like a "fish story." Stop for a minute at any Branch Store and **do it yourself.** Have a friend hold the watch. Then you'll know we're not exaggerating a particle.

You won't need a single tool—just your fingers.

You see the flanges on the Universal Rim are *Rings.* You lift out a locking-ring (held in the right hand in the illustration) and then pull the outside flange right off, like a ring off your finger. Then slide off the tire.

It's ridiculously *easy* and much different from perspiring away for two or three hours before an interested audience, prying away with "jimmies" and other burglar tools.

Now there are other good features about THE GOODYEAR DETACHABLE AUTO TIRE ON UNIVERSAL RIM, just as important—just as trouble saving, just as money saving.

Taken together they wipe out at one sweep full 90 per cent. of all Auto Tire Troubles.

It won't *Rim Cut.* You can ride it *absolutely flat* for miles without even marring the casing.

It won't *Creep,* though not mechanically fastened to the rim in any way.

It is the *liveliest* and most resilient Auto Tire on the market, though (paradoxical as it may seem) it is the most durable.

This Tire is 90 per cent. *puncture proof.*

These are general statements. We haven't space for further details. But every one of these statements is *true* and WE CAN PROVE IT.

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Don't spend a cent for this tire and rim, and don't ask the maker to put it on your next season's car till you are *convinced* on every point. But in your *own interest,* if you are seeking relief from Tire Troubles, give us a chance to *convince* you, WE CAN DO IT.

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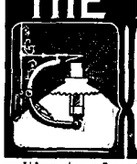

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dukes undertook to chaff the Tzarévitch [now Nicholas II], remarking: "It's your turn next, Nicky. They'll be marrying you off pretty soon!" To which he haughtily replied: "*You* will all obey orders. But *I* shall choose my own bride." And it is believed that he did it, and that the marriage is really one of affection.

"Certainly, the Emperor could not have chosen better," continues Miss Hapgood, for "the Tzaritza has wisely contented herself with doing her full ceremonial duty and being a devoted and ideal wife and mother; and if people say, 'nobody knows her,' it may be regarded as praise."

Personal Recollections of Lincoln.—Thomas H. Tibbles, for years a leader of the Populist Party, especially in Nebraska, contributes to the current *Success* some personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Tibbles writes:

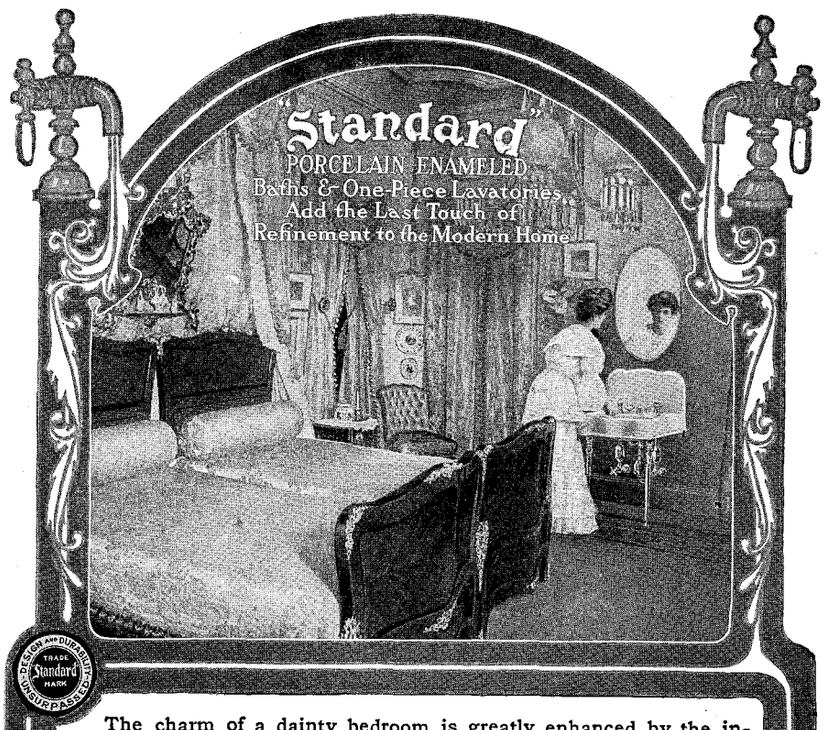
I was in Macomb, Ill. [in 1857], and heard that Lincoln and Douglas were to have a joint debate in Galesburg. I determined to hear that discussion, and, with much difficulty, for I was penniless, I managed to get there. Nearly every detail of that memorable occasion has vanished from my memory except the introduction to Lincoln's speech and the closing part of that of Douglas. I never shall forget them.

Judge Douglas closed his speech with a very bitter attack upon Lincoln's career. He said that Lincoln had tried everything and had always been a failure. He had tried farming, and had failed at that,—had tried flatboating, and had failed at that,—had tried school teaching, and had failed at that,—had sold liquor in a saloon, and had failed at that,—had tried law, and had failed at that,—and now he had gone into politics, and was doomed to make the worst failure of all. "That is the man," said Judge Douglas, "who wants my place in the senate. You don't know him in the northern part of the state as well as we do who live in the southern part."

That part of Judge Douglas's speech aroused my anger to white heat, and I was provoked at Lincoln as he sat there and laughed during its delivery. He seemed to be greatly amused by it. At length he rose to reply. He came forward and said that he was very much obliged to Judge Douglas for the very accurate history that he had taken the trouble to compile. It was all true,—every word of it. "I have," said Lincoln, "worked on a farm; I have split rails; I have worked on a flatboat; I have tried to practice law. There is just one thing that Judge Douglas forgot to relate. He says that I sold liquor over a counter. He forgot to tell you that, while I was on one side of the counter, the judge was always on the other side."

That allusion to Judge Douglas's well-known infirmity set the whole audience wild. The people rent the heavens with their shouts. It was quite a long time before quiet was restored. Then Mr. Lincoln delivered one of those masterly orations that made him famous. Perhaps the compiler or publisher of the debates between Lincoln and Douglas thought that the book would be marred by such an episode; he has omitted mentioning it.

When Lincoln was on his way to assume the office of president, the train was delayed at Freedom, Pa., by an accident to a freight train that was a little way ahead, and, while he was there, I saw him again. Some things happened that I have never seen in print. He was accompanied by Major Sumner, whom I knew as commander of the United States troops in Kansas, in 1856, and Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, of the celebrated regiment of zouaves. Neither Major Sumner nor Colonel Ellsworth was tall, and, as they stood beside Lincoln on the rear platform, while he made his address, they looked shorter than they really were. At the close of Lincoln's short speech, a coal heaver called out: "Abe, they say you are the tallest man in the United States, but I don't believe you are any taller than I am." Lincoln replied: "Come up here and let us measure." The coal heaver pressed his way through the crowd and climbed on the platform, where Lincoln and he stood back to



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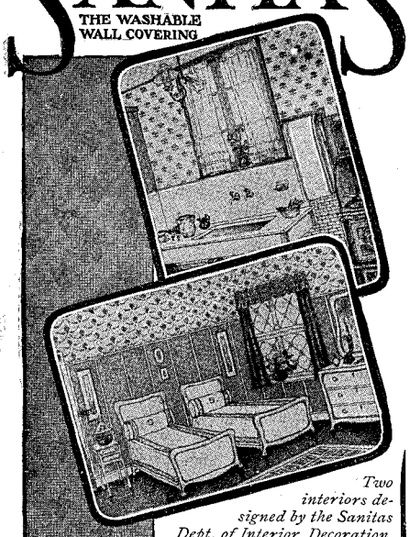

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back. Turning to Colonel Ellsworth, Lincoln said: "Which is the taller?"

Colonel Ellsworth, being so much shorter, could not tell, so he climbed on the guard rail, and, putting his hand across the top of the heads of the two men, said: "I believe that they are exactly the same height." Then Lincoln and the coal heaver turned around and faced each other. The crowd shouted loudly when Lincoln took the black, sooty hand of the coal heaver in his and gave a hearty handshake to the man who was his equal—in height.

The car in which the party was riding was an ordinary passenger car of those days. No one would submit to riding in such a car now. Mrs. Lincoln and the children were in the car. She sat on the side next the platform and did not seem to notice anything that was going on. There was a small boy in the seat with her who became known as "Tad," in after years. He was full of mischief. He raised the car window an inch or two and tried to catch the fingers of the boys outside as they stuck them under, by slamming it down. When Lincoln went back into the car he told Tad to stop that, but in a few minutes the boy was at the same trick again. Lincoln spoke to him the second time. The boy obeyed, but was soon at the same old trick again. Lincoln leaned over, drew the boy across his knee, and gave him a good spanking, saying: "Why do you want to mash those boys' fingers?"

Miss Booth's Slum Tales.—Miss Evangeline C. Booth, daughter of the founder of the Salvation Army, lately interested a large audience in New York with tales of her life in the slums of London. Dressed in rags—a tartan shawl, a tattered print skirt and broken-heeled shoes laced with string—Miss Booth told how she had gone among the poor to lead their life. The good results of this slum work is best illustrated by some of the stories Miss Booth told. For instance:

"I was sitting one night in my little room, when the door opened and a woman walked in. She sat down by the fire without a word. I let her alone, because I knew she was in trouble. Finally she said:

"'They say she died of cancer, but it's a lie! He done it with his fist. He's drunk now. 'Cos why? Minnit she died he come in an' tuk the clothes off the baby an' put 'em up the spout.'"

The audience forgot all about its being a religious meeting. Somewhere, unseen, a violin was sighing Handel's "Largo." Miss Booth, still acting the ragged rôle of Soho, went on to tell how she put on her shawl and went to the cellar where the mother was dead. She did not dwell upon the morbid side of it, but said she found two children, too little to talk much, curled up together on the damp floor. She took them to the room, where she bathed them, gave them warm milk, and dressed them like little angels in white "nighties."

"Suppose he comes after them?" suggested Miss Booth.

Three days later he came, very drunk and profane. Miss Booth tackled him. He proposed to wring her neck and other things. Miss Booth told him he would not get his babies, but he might see them. She led him upstairs to the room, and showed him the babies—their hair combed out, their faces shining with soap and water, both curled up in bed. The man swore hard for two minutes; then stopped short, burst into tears, and said:

"Is them my kiddies?"

He never drank again.

Miss Booth told another story with which she had nothing to do, having only heard it when it was too late to prevent the tragedy. She said:

"There is nothing accomplished in this world without sacrifice. I need only remind you of Francis of Assisi, Florence Nightingale, and Dr. Livingstone to prove this. But this little fellow, whose name I do not mention because it would make no difference, was greater than them all.

"He was a street arab. He met his pal, Jim, under a street lamp one night.

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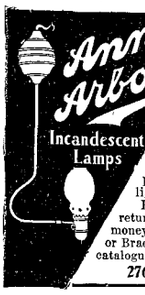

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"'Jim,' he says, pulling a clipping out of his pocket. 'Is this on the bonny fidy? Is it on the bloomin' level, Jim? You read it.'

"Jim read it—a coupon cut from a periodical which said that if any one met death with this coupon in his or her pocket and the name of the deceased's nearest relative written in, $5,000 would be paid to the person so named.

"Next morning the street arab was found with his head crushed. In his pocket was the coupon with the necessary information filled in like this:

Mrs. .....
widdow
10 Devvils ally
the munny to be pade to mrs ——— wich is my
muhter

"The policeman who found this paper in the boy's pocket cried like a baby and saw to it that the widow mother got what was needed. She was supporting a lot of children on what she made from making matchboxes and sticking on the labels at 4 cents a gross, paste supplied by herself. The boy had been thinking."

Sat in the President's Chair.—John Abernathy, who was appointed United States Marshal of Oklahoma by President Roosevelt, recently visited the White House, and came pretty near attending a cabinet meeting unawares. In telling of his trip Abernathy is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying:

"A man stepped up and asked me what I wanted, and I told him to just tell the President that Abernathy wanted to see him.

"'Is this John Abernathy?' asked another man, and when I said I was, he took me by the arm and led me into another room, where around a fine table were seated a number of fine looking men. He told the men present my name and then he left me standing there.

"Looking around and seeing only one vacant chair, I sat in that. Then the door opened behind me and two powerful hands slapped me on the shoulder, and looking up I recognized President Roosevelt. He grabbed my hand in his and shook it like a brother. Then he laughed and said:

"'John, you're getting up in the world—occupying the President's chair at a Cabinet meeting.'

"I started to spring out of that chair, but the President just pushed me back into it and laughed. He then excused himself to the other men and took me to another portion of the White House, where he introduced me to Mrs. Roosevelt."

Cannon's Weak Point.—Speaker Cannon was being urged by Representative Hitt to deliver a speech, and Mr. Cannon begged to be excused on the ground that he was not familiar with the subject, which related to the foreign affairs of the Government. Mr. Hitt would not accept this as an excuse, and after considerable urging Speaker Cannon consented to make a speech, but said he would talk but twenty minutes.

"I guess I can talk that long and conceal my ignorance," said Mr. Cannon.—*New York World.*

Death of Wong Kai Kah.—Wong Kai Kah, whose death occurred on February 4, was a prominent Chinese official, well known in this country. The demise of this official is, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, "a loss to the United States at this time, when we are drifting into antagonism with China, and it was his earnest wish to do all that he might to better the relations between his country and ours, and to see them placed upon a self-respecting basis from the Chinese point of view." The following sketch of his career is taken from the same paper:

Wong Kai Kah was born in Shanghai in 1861, and came to this country as a boy. He was for a time at school in this city, and made friendships then which he renewed when the St. Louis

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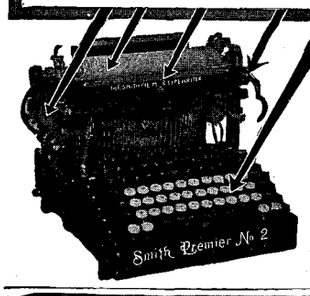

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exposition brought him to the United States. From here he went to Hartford, attending the grammar and high schools there, entering Yale with the class of 1883. He was recalled by his government in 1881, and so did not graduate. He made many student friends, and there was a reunion of his classmates in New York after his work at St. Louis had been completed. . . . Wong Kai Kah went home from college to do important things. He became government secretary of the water conservancy and secretary of the railway administration of the Chinese empire. He was also an officer in the imperial navy, and was administrator of the telegraphic system of the empire. He was thought very highly of by the empress dowager, and had been on many important secret missions for his country. It was expected that he would soon receive a first-class diplomatic appointment, perhaps as minister to this country. Wong Kai Kah was secretary of the special embassy that attended the coronation of King Edward VII. In his tour as commissioner at St. Louis he visited Washington and was the guest of President Roosevelt and the late secretary of state, John Hay. He was in this country last August, when he was deputed to look after the interests of the Chinese empire during the peace proceedings at Portsmouth. He is survived by his wife and four children. Mrs. Wong Kai Kah attracted attention at the St. Louis exposition because of her work in arranging the exhibit. She planned the interior decorations of the Chinese building and personally superintended the work. While the parents were in this country some of their children attended school in Indianapolis, Ind., but are now studying in Japan. The present tendency among influential Chinese is to send their children there, in preference to having them come to this country—and this is because of the acute dissatisfaction with our treaty provisions.

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Two Miles a Minute.

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Geehowwefly!
Swiftasameteor
Streakingthesky.

Whatisthatblur?
Onlythetrees.
Lookatthemwave;
Mywhatabreeze!

Ahonkandarush,
Aflashandasmell;—
Whatdidwehit?
Didsomebodyyell?

Ajarandascream—
Itlookedlikeahorse.
Notellingnow;
Keeptothecourse.

Outoftheroad!
Giveusashow!
Twomilesaminute,
Geehowwego!

—*Newark News.*

How It Assisted.—DR. PILLS: "Why are you always so careful to inquire what your patients eat? Does it assist you in diagnosis?"

DR. SQUILLS: "Yes. I can form some idea from their dinners what to charge 'em."—*Cleveland Leader.*

All On.—THE WIFE: "What luck?"

THE HUSBAND (wearily): "None whatever."

THE WIFE: "Were there no servants in the intelligence office?"

THE HUSBAND (sadly): "Lots of them; but they had all worked for us before."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

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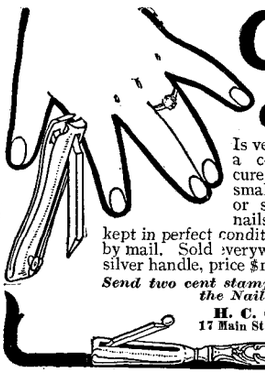

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Finance and Fiancee.—SHE: "How much do you earn a year?"

HE: "About $2,000."

SHE: "But we can't live on that!"

HE: "You asked me how much I earned; I make about $20,000."—*Life.*

Had That Already.—"I assured her I could support her in the style she was accustomed to."

"Well?"

"She said she was looking for something better than that."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Everybody Works But Father.—"Please, sir, will you give a dime to a poor orphan?"

"Here it is, sonny. Is your father dead?"

"No, sir, he's de orphan. Dis money's fer him."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Another Term.—PA TWADDLES: "I see they've been holding an election in England."

MA TWADDLES: "Oh, and was King Edward re-elected?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Never Used Any Other.—REPORTER: "Uncle, to what do you attribute your long life?"

OLDEST INHABITANT: "I don't know, yit, young feller. They's several of these patent-medicine companies that's dickerin' with me."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Distant.—GOODFELLOW: "Say what you will, we Americans admire commercial integrity. We all bow to honesty."

CYNICUS: "Yes, bow to it and pass on."—*Boston Transcript.*

Touching Incident.—THE LADY: "I have only five cents to give away this morning. To which of you shall I give it?"

THE HOBO: "Give it to Panhandle Pete, mum. He's bought dis route o' me, an' I'm jest takin' him over de ground."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Down in Front.—THE DOWNY ONE: "Bah Jove, y' know, they used to tax men who raised moustaches in Queen Elizabeth's time."

THE PRETTY ONE: "Well, it appears to tax some men I know to do it now."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Found It.—Little David had always been regarded by his father and mother as being particularly smart and clever for a child of tender years. One day while he was playing in front of his home a rough-looking tramp appeared, and asked David very sharply where his father kept his money. He replied that it was all in his vest in the kitchen.

A few minutes later the tramp came through the doorway in a hurry, very much battered up and looking sad, muttering:

"Smart kid, that. Never said a word about his old man being in the vest."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

When They Rest.—"Why do bears sleep through the winter?" asked the boy who is studying natural history.

"Because," answered his father, "the President does not go hunting then. They've got to sleep sometime."—*Washington Times.*

Strange American Delicacy.—A year or two ago a well-known American, who was visiting China, was treated with great courtesy by a certain Viceroy. When the American was about to leave

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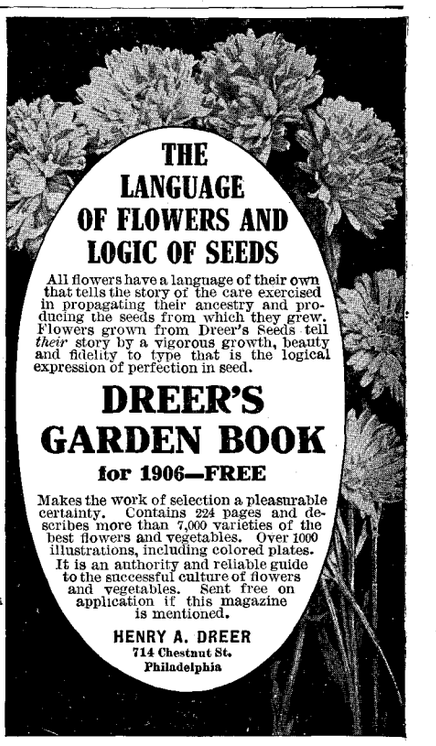

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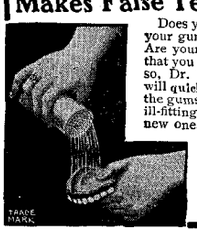

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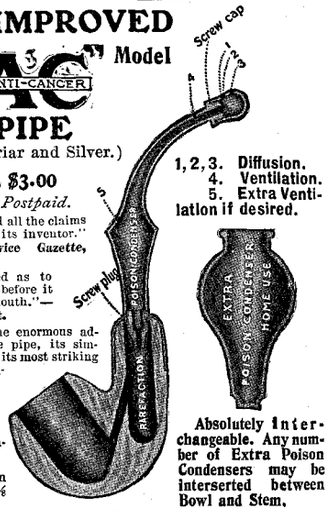
"It has fulfilled all the claims made for it by its inventor."—*United Service Gazette, (Eng.)*

"So constructed as to cool the smoke before it reaches the mouth."—**Literary Digest.**

"In view of the enormous advantage of the pipe, its simplicity becomes its most striking feature."—**Scientific American.**



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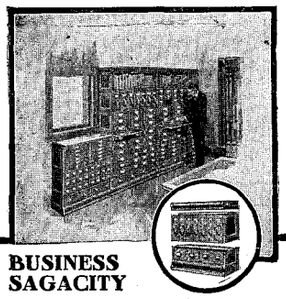

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he wished to convey to the Viceroy some token of his appreciation. So he sent the dignitary an uncommonly fine bull pup he had brought from America. In a few days came the Viceroy's acknowledgment of the gift. "I myself am not in the habit of eating that species of dog, but I may say that my suite had it served for breakfast, and accord it unqualified praise."—*New York Tribune.*

It's All Changed Now.—"Of course, Kandor may be brutally frank, but there's one good thing about him, he doesn't believe in running a man down behind his back." "Oh, that's all changed now. He's bought an automobile, you know."—*Philadelphia Press.*

An Expert.—"George proposed to me in such beautiful language! I wish you could have heard him."

"I did hear him. But he hadn't had as much practice then."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

And It Was So.—"I'm afraid I'll disagree with you," remarked Jonah as the whale swallowed him.

"Perhaps," replied the whale, "but it won't be a circumstance to the way the theologians will disagree when they come to discuss this incident."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Why, Indeed?"—Edward had just returned from foreign service, and his brow was troubled.

"I gave you that parrot as a birthday present, did I not, Amelia?" he asked.

"Yes; but surely, Teddy, you are not going to speak of your tokens as if——"

"It was young and speechless at the time."

"Yes"—with increasing wonder—"and it has never been out of this parlor."

"There are no other young ladies in this house?"

"No; there are not."

"Then, why—why, when I k-kissed your photograph in yonder album, while waiting for you, did that wretched bird imitate your voice and say: 'Don't do that, Herbert; please don't!'"—*Bystander.*

Couldn't Qualify.—"One of you boys may one day be President!" the school visitor said.

"Lot of chance, ain't there," was the reply. "Lot of chance when there ain't a bear or a bob-cat in a thousand miles of here!"—*Puck.*

How the Riot Started.—"Not till our party is in power," shouted the rabid Socialist, "will this become truly a free country."

"That's right," cried a voice in the crowd; "it would become truly a freak country then."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

British Election Quips.—An English candidate challenged by a voter to say whether he was in favor of the repeal of the blasphemy laws, replied: "Oh! I am a golfer." At a Liberal meeting a candidate enlarging upon Mr. Chamberlain's political "twist" said: "In fact, he

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THAT the upbringing of children demands more study than the raising of cattle.

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THAT the home-maker should be as alert to make progress in her life work as the business or professional man.

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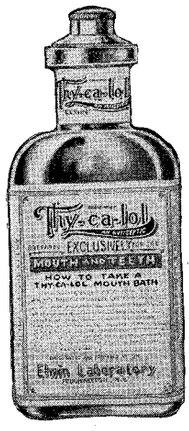

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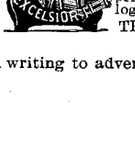

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has been everything in turn from a red Republican to——" "A red herring," interjected an auditor, alluding to the efforts of the protectionists to drag in home rule. Another speaker made excellent use of the fact that Mr. Chamberlain had got his fortune making screws. "Consider the screw," he said, "it has a propensity for turning and turning. It has been known to keep a cabinet in place; but once it loses its head—ah! then it is done for."—*Evening Post.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

February 8.—Another outbreak of terrorism is feared in Russia, the workmen's council having disbanded after announcing that they will concentrate their energies for a rising in the spring. Chiefs of police at Penza and Kutais are murdered.

February 9.—Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, is stabbed by a woman at Sebastopol. Fierce encounters between the "reds" and the "Black Hundreds" occur in St. Petersburg.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 8.—Premier Sonnino announces the new Italian ministry.

A mission at Shangpu is looted and destroyed by a band of Chinese revolutionists.

February 9.—The London *Statist* urges that America undertake the policing of Morocco.

Reports from Willemstad say that there is considerable dissatisfaction in Venezuela over Castro's action toward France.

February 10.—The *Dreadnought*, the greatest battleship, embodying lessons learned in the Russo-Japanese War, is launched by King Edward at Portsmouth.

February 11.—President Castro is reported to have declared his intention of "testing the Monroe Doctrine."

An earthquake causes great damage in the province of Calabria, Italy.

Reports from China assert that a speech by William J. Bryan, made at Hong Kong, has caused a renewal of the boycott against American products. The Chinese government orders the execution of the leader of the Shangpu mission outrage and the punishment of his followers.

February 13.—President Castro, in a long note to France, gives Venezuela's view of the controversy between the two countries, and suggests arbitration.

February 14.—Mr. Conger, former American minister to China, declares that serious trouble is certain in China; and he thinks that warships should be sent there to make a demonstration.

American army and naval officers attend the unveiling of a monument erected by Cuba at El Caney in honor of Americans who were killed during the siege of Santiago.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 8.—House: The Hepburn railroad rate bill is passed by a vote of 346 to 7. The pension appropriation bill is also passed.

February 9.—Senate: The Urgency Deficiency bill is passed; the amendment to provide for an eight-hour day in Panama is voted

Balance a Dollar

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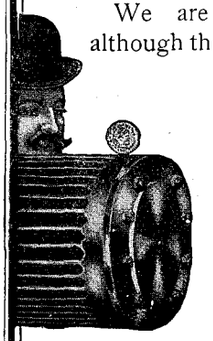

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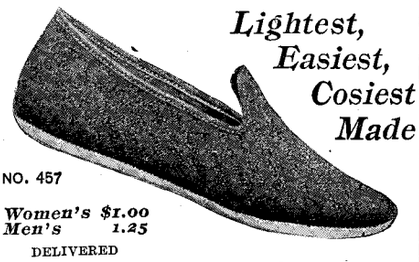

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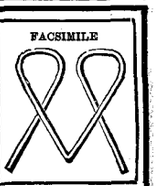

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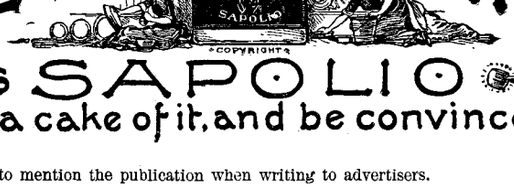

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down. The prosecution closes its case against Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah.

House: A record is established by passing 429 pension bills in 72 minutes. The Philippine Tariff bill of 1905 is amended so as to place American cotton goods on an equality with European goods in the islands.

February 12.—Senate: Senator Tillman's resolution to investigate the alleged discrimination by railroads against the independent coal companies is adopted. Senator Lodge delivers a speech on the railroad rate question, favoring a conservative measure. The majority and minority reports on the pending treaty with Cuba, fixing the ownership of the Isle of Pines, are made public.

House: A bill providing for the establishment of a whipping post for wife-beaters in the District of Columbia is defeated by a vote of 153 to 60.

February 13.—Senate: The Ship Subsidy bill is discussed.

House: The Fortifications Appropriation bill is discussed.

February 14.—Senate: The Ship Subsidy bill is passed by a vote of 38 to 27.

House: The Fortifications Appropriation bill is passed, an effort to strike out the provision for Philippine defenses being defeated.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 8.—The faculty of Harvard agrees to abolish football at that university this year, or until the game is reformed.

The investigating committee of the New York Life Insurance Company, in its report to the directors, urges that former President McCall and Andrew Hamilton, the legislative agent, be made by legal proceedings to refund or account for large sums for which the committee says they were liable.

February 9.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives adopts a resolution calling upon the State Attorney-General to compel the railroad combines of the Pennsylvania to carry on no business except that of common carriers, and to proceed against them if he finds that they are mining coal.

Secretary Root announces that he will begin at once the reorganization of the State Department.

Gen. John Eaton dies in Washington.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, dies in Philadelphia.

February 10.—Captain Ejmar Mikkelsen, a Danish explorer, visits President Roosevelt, and explains his plan to search for a polar continent or archipelago.

The National Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee meets in New York to discuss plans for the reformation of the game.

February 11.—George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railroad, attacks the right of the Pennsylvania Legislature to investigate the coal-carrying roads, and charges the legislators with courting the labor vote.

February 12.—One hundred and one midshipmen are graduated at Annapolis.

American troops are being sent to the Far East, ready for any possible outbreak in China.

February 13.—F. Augustus Heinze sells out his Montana copper mines to Amalgamated interests, thereby ending the big copper war which had been waged for years.

John A. McCall, ex-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, is reported to be seriously ill at Lakewood, N. J.

George W. Beavers, former chief of the Salary and Allowance Division of the Post Office Department, pleads guilty at the trial in Washington and is sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for fraud.

The President issues an appeal for funds for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Japan.

February 14.—Governor Brady, of Alaska, resigns.

The Chicago Council passes the 85-cent gas bill over Mayor Dunne's veto, and refers the street railway question to the voters.

The investigating committee of the New York Life, in a second report, recommends the prosecution of the officers of the company responsible for the contribution of $148,702 to campaign funds, in order that this amount may be recovered. Mr. McCall declares that he has wronged no one, and defends Andrew Hamilton.

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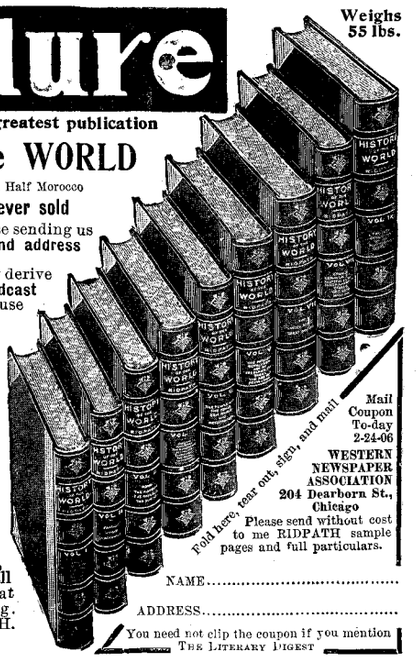

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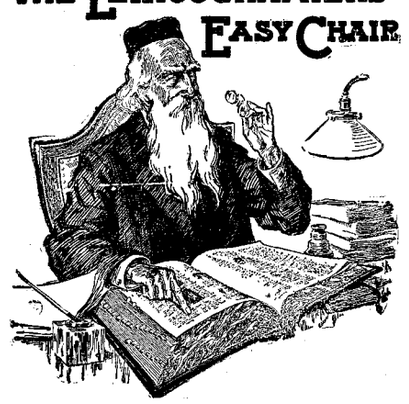

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer* ***any*** *questions sent anonymously.*

"E. A. W.," Kingston, Can.—"Is it correct to use the word 'enhance' in the following sentence? 'It behooves me to enhance myself' when meaning 'it is necessary to beautify myself'; also in conversation should one say 'Whom are you going with' or has usage made it correct to say 'Who are you going with'?"

(1) It is not. The word "enhance" means to "increase or advance as in attractiveness or value; to intensify." One may enhance beauty by wearing becoming attire; that is, attire that suits the complexion, figure, and other qualities of the wearer so as to produce a pleasing effect. To enhance oneself would be to imitate the example of the frog in the well-known fable of the frog and the bull. (2) In this sentence the objective "whom" should be used because it is governed by the preposition "with." To end a sentence with a preposition is inelegant. Therefore, do not say, "Whom are you going with?" Say, rather, "*With whom* are you going?"

"J. W. C.," Passaic, N. J.—"Kindly distinguish the words *envoi* from *refrain,* and let me know whether the former is obsolete."

The spelling *envoi* is French, the word is Anglicized *envoy* and designates a postscript to or the closing lines of a poem or ballad. The term is archaic; that is, no longer in common use. A *refrain* is a phrase or strain repeated at intervals, generally régular, in a poem or song. As commonly used, the refrain is limited to lyric verse. An *envoi* occurs once as a postscript after the close of a poem or forms its closing lines. In this it differs from a refrain which is repeated after each stanza.

"B. & K.," New York.—"As the dove is emblematic of peace, can you tell us of what the *swan* is emblematic?"

The swan is emblematic of literature, poetry, and music, and as such it is known as the Bird of Apollo and the Bird of Orpheus.

"E. J. B.," Bartow, Fla.—The word you seek is *respire,* which means "to breathe in and out, as air." Your difficulty was, perhaps, due to confusion of the verb *respire* with the noun *respiration.* There is no verb *respirate.*

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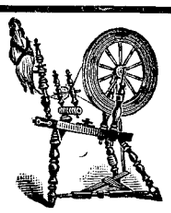

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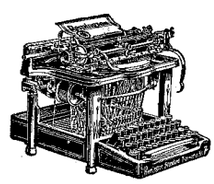

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